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BULGING COURTS FOUND TO DELAY ACTION ON LAWS

Attorney-General Finds Congestion Chief Obstacle to Enforcement

ADVISES APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL JUDGES

Expand Judicial Machinery, He Says, and Federal Attorneys Will Speed Up Cases

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congestion in the courts was termed by William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, Jan. 3, a major problem in the enforcement of the laws, including the prohibition laws.

Writing to Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, chairman of the Senate committee having jurisdiction over affairs of the District of Columbia, Mr. Mitchell said too much emphasis could not be placed on such a congestion, and he recommended appointment of two additional judges here. He added that the District was "not the only place where such conditions exist."

All of the agencies of law enforcement, he continued, including detection, prosecution, judicial procedure and the prison system, must be adequate.

The letter was written in answer to a request by Mr. Capper asking for suggestions for legislation to aid in administering the laws in Washington and to improve law enforcement.

The letter added that if the court machinery were enlarged as recommended, the department would see that the district attorney was provided with adequate assistance to handle the cases expeditiously.

With the letter, the Attorney-General inclosed a revision draft of a bill prepared by Robert B. Howell (R.), Senator from Nebraska, to supplement the present District enforcement act.

The measure, in line with a recommendation of President Hoover, would enlarge the duties of the District officials and officers in matters relating to prohibition enforcement.

Coast Guard Is Exonerated by U. S. Attorney for Firing on Rumrunner Off Newport

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Henry M. Boss Jr., United States Attorney here, issued a statement Jan. 4 in which he exonerated the crew of the coast guard patrol boat 290 from any blame in the killing of three men aboard the rumrunner Black Duck Dec. 29, and said he would not produce the crew before the state inquest being held at Newport.

As a result, Oscar L. Heltzen, State Attorney-General, stated he would be forced to go through the formalities of interstate summons to get the coast guardsmen to testify before the coroner.

Mr. Boss declared his information, gained by investigating government

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

473 Policemen Laid Off to Fit Chicago Budget

CHICAGO (AP)—Although proponents of the decreased city budget adopted Jan. 3 said the slash in police funds need not bring a cut in the department's manpower, William Russell, commissioner, dismissed 473 policemen, effective at once.

Eleven hundred employees of other departments also were discharged and it is estimated that nearly 1000 more must be lopped off the payrolls before the expenses can be made to fit the new budget cut from $60,000,000 to $55,264,140.

Discharge of the policemen was termed "unnecessary" by John Clark, alderman and chairman of the Finance Committee of the council, who said the budget allowed for the same number of policemen as last year, but did not provide sufficient funds to pay all for a year. The needed amount, he said, would be secured from pending claims.

Mr. Russell said the discharge of 718 policemen was necessary, but added that he did not dare curtail the force that far.

Although the 7 per cent slash was voted for the fire department as well as the police, no firemen have been dismissed yet. The fire commissioner said it was too much of a responsibility to take such action on a few hours' notice.

JAPAN MARKS TIME ON EXTRALITY ISSUE

TOKYO (AP)—The Japanese Government up to Jan. 4 was taking no official notice of China's proclamation abolishing extraterritoriality.

It is understood Jan. 4 that Tokyo's policy is to withhold action until incidents arise contravening the extraterritoriality rights which Japan insists shall remain valid.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1930

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 18
Sporting News—Page 6
Financial News—Pages 16, 17 and 18

FEATURES

Interior Decoration and Antiques 8
Advertised Feature Article 8
The Prices That Didn't Break
Home Building, Equipment, Gardening 9
Educational 10
The Home Forum 11
Patience as the Art of Hoping
[With German Translation]
Art and Theaters 12
Music and Theaters 13
Radio Aviation 14
Book Reviews and Literary News 15
Daily Features 21
Editorials 22

'And This Giant Lived High Up On a Beanstalk'

Wide World

Nothing delights the youngsters in the neighborhood of Hull House in Chicago than to gather in the twilight to hear a story told to them by Miss Jane Addams, who is always happy to please them. Miss Addams appears to know just what will attract and hold the interest of a child. The picture is evidence of that. The two children in the center of the cut, golden hair and raven locks, care not if the camera clicks. They are absorbed in the story. The lad just under Miss Addams' nose, however, is all for the snap of the shutter.

ORIGINAL HEAD OF HULL HOUSE REVIEWS WORK

Miss Jane Addams Looks Ahead After 40 Years in Settlement Success

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Forty years ago a young woman not long out of college decided to make her home in an industrial neighborhood of Chicago that was then, and still is, a center for the newer immigrants.

Miss Jane Addams is observing the anniversary of that event in the very dwelling that was the nucleus of this pioneer American settlement—Hull House.

In the 40 years since she, with her friend, Miss Ellen Gates Starr, turned away from the possibility of a life of leisure to found the settlement house, she has had an international career. She has presided at half a dozen peace congresses of women in Europe and Hawaii, and nearly every distinguished European visitor to Chicago makes his way to polyglot Halsted Street, in order to pay his respects to the head of Hull House.

But the devoted social service worker, modest in the extreme, has never let her neighbors feel that their good friend is a famous person, refusing to see it herself. Her relations with them are the simplest, free from the rep-tape of office ceremony. Anyone can see Miss Addams—that is, anyone who comes for neighborly counsel. Greeks, Jews, Mexicans, Italians and folk of some

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Officials Seek Cause of $3000 Capitol Fire

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fire that burst through the roof of the southwest wing of the Capitol Jan. 3 left only a small blackened spot on the side of the building. Officials were more concerned over the cause of the blaze than the damage wrought. They said the loss would amount to about $3000; that the fire in no way would interfere with the convening of Congress Monday from the holiday recess; and that such documents and papers as were charred or water soaked were not a part of the permanent files.

The blaze originated in a room occupied by Carl Moberly, an artist who had decorated many of the long corridors in both the Senate and House wings. He was rescued from the room.

In Mr. Moberly's room, the artist had a plaster model of the Capitol. It was a duplicate. The original model is in Spain, having been sent there for the Seville Exposition. Water and fallen beams damaged the duplicate and other débris damaged to some extent models of several other public buildings. Some portraits of justices of federal courts likewise suffered from water and smoke. The fire was out within 45 minutes from the first alarm.

DAM POWER TO BE SOLD

WASHINGTON (AP)—Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, said Jan. 3 that he would negotiate contracts for the sale of power to be generated at Boulder Dam as soon after Feb. 1 as possible, regardless of the outcome of the conference between governors of California, Arizona and Nevada, which will convene at Phœnix, Ariz., on Jan. 20.

France Restoring Naval Bases in Its Colonial Possessions

Pre-War Policy of Visitation of Its Widely-Scattered Establishments Is to Be Resumed After Lapse of 15 Years

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The first two divisions of France's newly reconstituted colonial naval squadrons will sail on Jan. 15 for the West Coast of Africa and the Antilles respectively. This is the first step in the carrying out of the Ministry of Marines' reorganization plan to give France 'permanent naval establishments throughout its colonial possessions. The London Conference assembling will find this new distribution of French naval forces an accomplished fact.

The requirements of its colonial defense will obviously provide an important basis of French demands in London. Official pronouncements in Paris emphasize the point that this is no new departure, but merely the restoration of the situation prevailing before the World War. France then had colonial squadrons, but they were recalled for service in home waters. Naval reconstruction has been so slow that the restoration to former strength can only now be accomplished.

In making this disposition of the naval forces, France claims it is only following the example of other powers, notably Great Britain, Holland, the United States, Japan and Portugal. The new project will be carried out step by step. One division is expected to sail to Madagascar in March. Saigon will serve as an important base in Indo-China. Noumea (New Caledonia) and Papeete (Tahiti) will provide harbors in the Pacific.

Diego Saurez (Madagascar) and other points in West Africa, the Antilles and the Levant will figure in the new alignment. A feature of the new arrangement is the establishment of a flying squadron, consisting of three of the most powerful cruisers in the French fleet, namely the Duquesne, Tourville and Suffren, to maintain rapid communication between the various colonial establishments. The recent return of the new cruiser Tourville from a world cruise has received much publicity in this connection.

Japan Does Not Contemplate Failure of Conference

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Japan, unlike France, expects agreements to be reached at the five-power naval parley to become immediately effective, Reijiro Wakatsuki, the chief Japanese delegate, told a gathering of British and American Japanese journalists here. He also said that his country is pre-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

British Veterans Win Co-operation in Peace Program

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Former service men of Great Britain and the United States are co-operating in the promotion of maintenance of world peace as a result of a recent visit of members of the British Empire Service League to America. The delegation was headed by Capt. Sir Beacheroft Towse and Capt. Donald Simson, vice-president and secretary, respectively.

In a report to Lord Jellicoe, president, the delegates emphasize the cordiality of their reception in New York, Washington and Philadelphia, and the readiness with which officials of the American Legion welcomed the British proposals for co-operation.

They reported that the national commander of the American Legion, Maj. O. L. Bodenhamer, had appointed a committe to consider methods of achieving closer co-operation, and advocated designation of a similar committee by Lord Jellicoe. The two committees are then to prepare a basis of a working scheme of co-operation for approval of the national convention of the American Legion.

One of the proposals under consideration is the compiling by both organizations of a list of about 1000 business men, mostly former service men, who regularly cross the Atlantic, thus maintaining direct active contact with officials of the two organizations all year round.

The Fundamental Soundness of the

Modern Family and Home

as a necessary and permanent social factor in civilization is the theme of a series of nine invigorating articles which have been prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by authoritative writers. In these will be found answers to such searching questions as:

Is the home breaking up?
Can home-making be taught?
Does budgeting help?
What of motors and movies?
Is community activity improving?
How can the home increasingly fulfill its place as a foundation stone in the family of nations?

These articles will appear in alternate issues beginning

MONDAY

ALL GERMANY REGRETS DR. SCHURMAN'S GOING

BERLIN (AP)—All Germany listened on Jan. 4 to a farewell oration on Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, retiring American Ambassador, radiocast by Prof. Arthur Liebert, president of the Kant Society.

Professor Liebert voiced the deep regret of the German people in losing a friend to whom the country "owes deep gratitude for his warm heart and understanding mind. At the pinnacle of popular veneration, he is," said the professor, "the recipient of best wishes from the nation to which his affection ever inclined."

FERGUSON HEADS TRADE BOARD

WASHINGTON (AP)—G. S. Ferguson Jr., a member of the Federal Trade Commission since November, 1927, has been elected its chairman for this year.

TRADERS REJECT BRITISH POTATO MEN'S SCHEME

Plan to Ease Marketing Crisis Gets Setback—Premier Calls Parley

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The nation-wide effort to organize the potato growers of England and Scotland to save the industry, which has been hard hit by ruinously low prices, has met with refusal of the traders to co-operate in the activities of the new British United Potato Marketing Board.

The farmers, after consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, launched an "eat more potatoes" advertising campaign to popularize homely tuber of the British Isles. What to do with a crop of up to 15,000,000 tons is a big problem. The incongruity of the situation is shown by the fact that for 1s. 3d. the consumer can buy 42 pounds of fine home-grown potatoes from Scotland. Aristocratic Channel Island new potatoes meanwhile bring 1s. 3d. a pound at Covent Garden.

Wholesalers are paying 35s. per ton for ordinary English potatoes that cost 65s. to 70s. to produce and the average price to consumers is now £9 per ton. Removal of the American embargo on British potatoes and a possible heavy demand from India are among the desired remedies for present conditions.

The Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, plans to open here on Jan. 17 a conference to be attended by the National Farmers Union, the National Union of Agricultural Workers, the Transport and General Workers Union, the Central Landowners Association and the Land Union.

The Central Landowners Association has issued a statement to the effect that the advent of a new government "known to be unsympathetic to private ownership" was viewed with concern owing to indications that owners of land might be singled out for special treatment. Confidence is further shaken, says the statement, by the prospect of taxation of land values and by an official statement that acquistion of agricultural land by the state would be put into operation if at some future time a Socialist Government were returned to power.

During the last year 1500 new members joined the association, a greater number than had been enrolled in any previous year.

The membership is now representative of owners of both large and small estates. Meanwhile leading realty agents report renewed activity in large estates. All over the country notable properties are being surveyed preparatory to changing hands.

BRITISH AID GERMANS AT SEA; WIN REWARD

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Board of Trade has received through the Foreign Office a bronze plaquette and diploma for Capt. P. O. Britten, master, a binocular glass for W. E. Tanton, first mate, and £2 each for C. J. Adams, J. Cook, G. W. Ellis, R. G. Hewitt, W. Johnson and T. P. Quinn, quartermasters, of the British steamship Chiva of Liverpool. These awards have been made for assistance rendered by the Chiva to the German steamship Giessen, which was in distress at sea last month between Button Rooks and Bonham Pass, about 110 miles from Shanghai.

BELGIANS RAISE DIFFICULT ISSUE ON REPARATIONS

Now Ask Share of Reich's Unconditional Payments —Parley Work Divided

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A half-hour sufficed for the first public meeting of the resumed Hague reparations conference Jan. 3. The business transacted was purely formal. The delegates then adjourned for 10 minutes after which they renewed the sitting in private when two commissions were appointed, one for German, the other for non-German reparations.

Various other topics were discussed, including representation of the smaller powers on the expert committee which will report to the conference on German railways, deliveries in kind, and the Reich's pledged revenues. Poland is also understood to have brought forward an unexpected scheme to make the recent German-Polish agreement on compensation for liquidated properties part of the Young plan. Some 25 items appear on the conference's agenda and it seems probable that at least a fortnight will be required for the discussions.

It is understood that final decisions on the question of the Bank of International Settlements will have to await the arrival of Jackson E. Reynolds, who presided over the Baden-Baden commission on this subject, and who sailed from New York Jan. 3.

One of several issues connected with the bank is the effect on this institution of recent agreement for direct German payments to the United States. A difficult question not on the agenda has just been brought forward by Belgium, namely whether the latter shall have a share of Germany's unconditional payments.

This issue was not raised by Henri Jaspar in August but a memorandum recently forwarded by Andre Tardieu, French Prime Minister, is understood to indicate that Belgium is now anxious to make claim for a share of this class of reparations instead of receiving its whole share in annuities payment which is liable to postponement.

In regard to Eastern reparations Hungary still refuses to give way on the "optants" issue, maintaining that Rumania and Czechoslovakia must compensate these people for loss of their property. A long letter from British sympathizers published here appears to indicate that the Allies have decided not to support the Hungarian plea.

The question of Bulgaria's reparations is also acute as Bulgaria's request for reduction of its annuity from 12,500,000 gold francs for 37 years to 10,000,000 with a five-year moratorium would necessitate read-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Scottish Tunnel to Bring Water to Power Plant

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The tunnel through Ben Nevis Mountain for the £2,000,000 hydroelectric scheme, which is expected to revolutionize economic conditions in the Scottish Highlands, has been completed with the successful rock blasting of a depth of 100 feet under water at the bottom of Loch Treig, Scotland's deepest lake.

Tunnels convey water from Loch Treig 16 miles to the power house of the North British Aluminum Company at Fort Williams. Two tons of blasting compound were exploded but little more than churning of the lake water occurred. The tunnel is capacious enough for a street omnibus to be driven through it. It is drilled in solid rock.

This completes the first half of what, when finished, is expected to be the largest water power scheme in Europe. The second half, which is now to be commenced, includes deepening of the River Spey and driving tunnel from Loch Laggan to Loch Treig. The West Highland Railway now skirting Loch Treig, is to be rebuilt higher up the mountain side to escape immersion.

One of Soviet Family

Heavy Black Section Indicates Territory of Tadjikistan, Which Has Now Attained Full Rank as a Member of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Hitherto This Mountain District of Turkestan Has Been Included in the Administration of Uzbekistan, Whose Boundaries Are Indicated in the Above Map.

Nations Favor Conference on 'Tariff Truce'

League Committee Pleased at Responses to Move to Ease Trade Barriers

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The Economic Committee of the League of Nations is much gratified by the response made by governments invited to the tariff truce conference.

Of the 32 replies so far received 25 are affirmative, both high and low tariff countries having accepted the invitation, while many are sending their ministers of commerce. This proves widespread interest in the proposal recommended by the Tenth Assembly with the view of making possible collective agreements for future reduction of hindrances to trade.

It is also regarded as significant that Brazil and the Dominican Republic are sending observers. High tariff countries desire to prevent any rise in tariffs of countries with low protective duties while low tariff countries consider that the best way of ultimately reaching an agreement for lower tariffs all round would be to effect stabilization of the present situation.

Governments of countries like Belgium, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Norway, which have comparatively low tariffs, stand in any event to gain by a tariff truce.

A draft convention has been drawn up for discussion by conference, and there are prospects of hard bargaining between the countries concerned, for many of them are intent on making reservations which would enable them to pursue their present tariff policy.

But if the conference is to succeed, there must be as few reservations as possible. That it should be held at all indicates that Europe is at last awakening to the fact that multiplication of tariffs and uncertainty caused by continual increases are injurious to the interests of all concerned.

Inventor Drives His Oil-Burner to Show

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—A passenger automobile, driven by a motor burning crude oil, left Indianapolis Jan. 4 for the National Automobile Show at New York, driven by its inventor, Clessie L. Cummins of Columbus, Ind.

The inventor expects to drive the 800 miles on less than $1.50 worth of fuel. The car was expected to maintain a 40-mile-an-hour speed and reach New York next Monday afternoon.

Mr. Cummins's power plant differs from other Diesel type motors in that it gasifies the fuel before it is injected into the cylinders. The motor has no spark plugs, no carburetor and no magneto. The fuel is ignited by high compression. The inventor has been working on the motor for 12 years.

Island Divers Salvage Tin Cargo With Ropes as Only Equipment

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—With ropes as their sole diving equipment, Minicoy islanders have brought to the surface 103 tons of tin, valued at over £20,000, from the steamship Rochst, which was wrecked and gutted by fire off the island recently. The islanders refuse to return the tin until they are given lawful salvage fees. Their headman declares that the tin has been buried in hidden places in different parts of the island.

When the Rochst went ashore, she was carrying 240 tons of tin, worth approximately £48,000, and as it seemed there was some hope of getting the craft refloated, 103 tons of tin were jettisoned to lighten the vessel. Later the Rochst caught fire, and was abandoned.

The rescue vessels then left the island, but when a salvage craft returned to Minicoy with divers and salvage apparatus, the divers were amazed to find the ocean bed innocent of a single bar of tin. Subsequent inquiries showed that the islanders had retrieved the entire jettisoned cargo, aided only by ropes.

The captain of the salvage ship requested the return of the tin and the headman answered that it had been abandoned by the Rochst and was therefore lawful salvage which he and his people would return on receipt of salvage fees. H. L. Furlong, superintendent of lights, spent some days at Minicoy negotiating with the islanders, and it is believed that salvage fees will now be paid to them, the amount probably being fixed by the Malabar collector.

ARGENTINE SILK DEAL WITH BRITAIN HELD UP

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—The arrangement between the Argentine Government and Great Britain whereby import duties on artificial silk goods were reduced by 50 per cent has been postponed. The rebate arrangement was to have gone into effect Jan. 1.

The newspaper La Nacion understands that the postponement was decided upon as a result of French representations protesting the arrangement on the grounds that it violated the most favored nation clause of the Franco-Argentine commercial treaty.

SOVIETS FORM NEW STATE IN CENTRAL ASIA

Promotion of Tadjikistan in Union Designed to Push Revolution Eastward

PLANS TO INCREASE CONTACT WITH INDIA

Moscow Sees Rich Cotton Reserve in Undeveloped Region of Mountain Tribes

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Tadjikistan, one of the most remote and primitive sections of the Soviet Union, has just been elevated to the status of a seventh member of the Federation of Soviet Republics. The other six sections are Russia, Ukrainia, Transcaucasia, White Russia, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.

Up to the present time, Tadjikistan had been an autonomous Republic, included within the administrative boundaries of Uzbekistan. Its territory included the mountainous regions southeast of Bokhara and Samarkand, together with the so-called "Roof of the World," the extraordinary high desert Pamir plateau which borders on Chinese Turkestan and Afghanistan and is separated from northern India by a thin strip of Afghan territory.

The decision to separate Tadjikistan from Uzbekistan, which was adopted by a special Soviet Congress, meeting in Dushambe, the little capital of the country (now renamed Stalinabad in honor of the potent general secretary of the Communist Party, Joseph Stalin) has both national and international significance. From the internal standpoint, it is a further development of the Soviet policy of giving every nationality the maximum of cultural autonomy. The Tadjiks differ from their neighbors, the Uzbeks of Bokhara and Samarkand, in race and language, and hence may be expected to feel more at home in their own Republic.

Model for "Fighting Population"

The following passage in the declaration about the changed status of Tadjikistan indicates the international implications of this step:

"Soviet Tadjikistan will become a model for all the fighting, toiling population of the eastern countries. Soviet Tadjikistan, the advance post of the Soviet Union on its eastern frontier, will become a banner of revolutionary insurrection for the toiling masses of all the colonial and semi-colonial countries of the East."

The revolutionary import of the formation of this new Republic is emphasized still more clearly by Leo Gottfried, correspondent of the Komsomolskaya Pravda at the congress which announced the change. Mr. Gottfried writes:

"Tadjikistan will directly enter the Union as the seventh Allied Soviet Republic, and this will still more increase the tempo of transforming Tadjikistan into a model Soviet Republic for millions of the toilers of Afghanistan, Persia and northern India, who speak the language of the Tadjiks. It is already not difficult to forecast all the enormous revolutionary significance in the East of the creation in mountainous Tadjikistan of a seventh Soviet Socialist republic in almost direct contact with the heart of the colonial East—India."

Tadjikistan, the territory on which such revolutionary hopes are based, is a territory of about 150,000 square kilometers, with a population roughly estimated at 900,000. It is very inaccessible from the outside world, its chief artery of communication being the huge central Asian river, the Amu Darya, or Oxus. Only since the revolution has Dushambe, the capital, been linked up with Tashkent, the chief center of Russian central Asia, by airplane, and with Termez, on the Afghan border, by railroad. An area of about 3000 square kilometers in eastern Tadjikistan was a blank spot on the maps of the world until a mixed party of Russian and German natural scientists and Alpine climbers explored it in 1928.

Tadjikistan suffered much during the Russian civil war. Its mountain fastnesses represented a natural refuge for the Basmachi, fanatical devotees of Islam and followers of the deposed Ameer of Bokhara, who carried on guerrilla warfare against the Soviet régime for several years after it was firmly established in other parts of Russia.

Emigrés Return

Thousands of Tadjiks, either from sympathy with the Basmachi or because their fields were devastated during the fighting, fled across the border into Afghanistan, where a considerable part of the population of the northern districts consists of Tadjiks. Recently, however, an emigration movement in the opposite direction has been noted and many Tadjiks are returning to Russia as a result of the troubled times which have prevailed in Afghanistan.

The Tadjiks in the mountains are herdsmen; their brethren in the valleys are engaged in the cultivation of cotton and grain crops. There are mineral resources in the country; but there has been little effort to develop these, in view of the lack of practical means of transportation. The Soviet Government sees in this country a rich reserve for cotton plantations, and is encouraging the population to cultivate larger and larger quantities of cotton under a contract system whereby the state secures a lien on the peasant's crop, advancing him in exchange machinery, fertilizer, bread and credits.

AMERICA NEEDS LEAGUE ENVOY, IS NEW CLAIM

No Conflict of Aims, Only Difference Is Nominal, Buell Declares

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A proposal that the United States send an ambassador to the League of Nations was advanced by Raymond Leslie Buell, research director of the Foreign Policy Association, at a luncheon here. The luncheon was obviously a prologue to the big League of Nations celebration, which is to feature next week the tenth anniversary of the founding of the League. The speakers were Mr. Buell, Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, and Mary Agnes Hamilton, M. P. James G. McDonald, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, presided.

"What I propose," Mr. Buell said, "is that the United States should send an ambassador to Geneva to participate in every conference of the League, every meeting of the Council and the Assembly for the purpose of making new international law and for the purpose of conciliating disputes which cannot otherwise be settled and which threaten to go to war. We should co-operate in this manner on the distinct understanding that we will not commit ourselves to any form of economic military sanctions."

Mr. Buell held that the only real difference in opinion between adherents of the League and those who favored the United States remaining aloof from it had to do with sanctions, and that these differences have become more nominal than real.

Opposes War for Peace

Mr. Thomas advocated the entry of the United States into the League under conditions which "are less the conditions that can be stated in legal formulæ than conditions that must be observed in the psychology of the Nation." His advocacy was based under these conditions on the belief, he said, that the League "already is and may increasingly become an important association in achieving that co-operation in an interdependent world without which catastrophe will be the fate of mankind."

"Nevertheless," he continued, "I should oppose joining the League except with the distinct and solemn statement that the League cannot put the United States into a war to enforce peace. That is not the way of peace.

"I think the League has shown a capacity for development into something better and that its greatest failures have not been inherent, but were forced upon it by the conditions of the government which compose it. Far more than any change in constitution, the League needs the growth of a stronger, more intelligent international Socialist movement, based on those ideals which are necessary for an interdependent world."

Only Justice Considered

Mrs. Hamilton held that the greatest contribution of the League lay in the fact that "its acceptance implies equality as between nations."

"Not size or strength, but only the justice of the case, objectively determined, enter in," she said. "This is the greatest contribution the League makes. It is easy to accept in words, difficult in application. It points the only road to international peace.

"If, as unkind critics say, the assembly is mostly talk, talk is our only modern alternative to fisticuffs. Disarmament will be accomplished only in so far as nations, large and small, feel that they can secure justice by another method than the use of force. If we start from the assumption that war is, under any conditions, an outrage and futile to achieve any national purpose, and, under modern conditions, must spell the obliteration of all we have built up by way of civilized life, can we find any alternative other than the League?"

Progress of Peace Cited by Woman M. P.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—As the result of the visit of Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, to the United States, there is "every prospect that the United States and Great Britain will make hand-in-hand advance on the path of common action for world peace," said Mrs. Mary Agnes Hamilton, member of the British Parliament, at a luncheon attended by 400 members of the Women's City Club.

Mrs. Hamilton, who has just arrived for a month's lecture tour in the United States, reviewed the rise in power of the Labor Party in England, its accomplishments in the past six months, and its plans for the immediate future.

She spoke of unemployment as the "blackest problem" with which the Government has to deal at the present.

She also referred to the prospective program of social legislation including the raising of school-leaving age with corresponding payments to those children in need of help if they are to continue their education, reorganization of the industrial program so as to raise the consuming power of individuals, the shorter working day for miners, a traffic combination of motor and railway lines, reform of housing in tenements and of factory conditions, and the co-ordination of the various systems of social insurance covering health, unemployment, and widows.

FRANCE RESTORES NAVAL BASES IN ITS COLONIES

(Continued from Page 1)

pared to see the present cruiser strength reduced considerably, "provided 10-10-7 ratio is maintained."

Invited to say whether the 10-10-7 ratio was a minimum demand or a basis for negotiation, Mr. Wakatsuki replied promptly, "Both," and joined in the hearty laugh the answer raised. He also made it clear that Japan's demand is for 70 per cent cruiser strength of the power which has the larger number of eight-inch-gun vessels. Under the Hoover-MacDonald tentative agreement, this is, of course, the United States, which would have 21, or 18 of these ships—the exact number is still undecided—compared with Great Britain's 15. At present Japan has 12 eight-inch-gun cruisers built and building, and would be entitled to three more if the final United States strength is fixed at 21, or two if the United States has 18.

On the subject of whether the Kellogg pact is to be the basis for the coming negotiations, as indicated in the British invitation to the conference, or the League Covenant, as proposed in the French memorandum of Dec. 21, Mr. Wakatsuki said he thought the two together would form an ideal combination for an agreement on disarmament. "However, the British Government has expressly referred to the Kellogg pact as the basis of a conference," he added. When the Kellogg pact has become effective, the world would be placed in a position to consider more closely the question of the reduction of armaments."

Replying to another query, Mr. Wakatsuki declared that Japan had come to London to negotiate a five-power agreement on disarmament. "At the moment we are not contemplating anything short of that." He said he was theoretically in favor of the freedom of the seas, but the issue "involves so many intricacies of international law I would prefer not to discuss it."

As regards capital ships, he intimated that Japan was in favor of both a prolongation of life and a reduction in size. Similarly he was prepared to see a reduction in the size of submarines, though not the abolition of the under-sea vessel, which Japan considers its chief defensive weapon. Only on this last point and the cruiser ratio was any marked divergence noticeable from the Anglo-American standpoint.

CHICAGO PROFESSOR WINS RESEARCH PRIZE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DES MOINES, Ia.—Prof. A. J. E. Dempster of the University of Chicago received Jan. 1 the annual prize of $1000, given by the American Association for the Advancement of Science for a noteworthy contribution to natural science.

Professor Dempster's paper proved that small particles of matter behave like waves of light.

Great Britain Regards Its Navy as Chief Bulwark of the Empire

'Britannia Rules the Waves' Tradition Said to Be Giving Way to Broader Viewpoint—Problems Facing Country Described as 'Tremendous'

This, the second of six articles on "The Five Naval Powers and the London Conference," deals with the naval aims of Great Britain. Other dates of the series are Jan. 3, 7, 9, 11, and 14.

By HENRY KITTREDGE NORTON

The English people as early as the time of Alfred the Great and the incursions of the Danes learned that their safety was dependent upon the control of the sea. In later times the lesson was pointed both by victories over Spain and defeats at the hands of the Dutch. Since Trafalgar the British domination of the sea has been close to absolute.

The British naval conception has grown with the extension of the Empire. With dominions in all parts of the world linked to the mother country only by steamships and with not only the great industries but the actual food supply of the mother country dependent upon the uninterrupted use of the sea-lanes, the British people have come to look upon their naval superiority as the chief bulwark of their Empire.

"Britannia rules the waves" is a popular expression of a national conviction which permeates all classes of society though it is perhaps most deeply implanted in Admiralty and Conservative circles. It is not an exaggeration to say that the doctrine of the control of the sea is as sacred a part of British policy as is the Monroe Doctrine of American policy.

British Sea Heritage

The tireless champions of British sea power are found in the Admiralty—the British Navy Department. Here are gathered the heirs of the tradition of Drake, Howard, Nelson and Grenville, devoting their lives to preserving the heritage passed on to them by these national heroes. The ultimate control of British naval policy is, of course, in the hands of Parliament and the Ministry, but it is a courageous government that will ignore the counsel of the sea lords. The prestige of their professional knowledge is reinforced by the credit which is popularly given to the navy for the defense, the progress and the expansion of the Empire and its world-wide trade. Any government which ventures to question the Admiralty doctrine of the control of the seas must feel sure indeed of its political ground.

Yet the control theory has its dangers, and these have been sorely borne in upon the present British generation. There was a time when British industry was so far in the lead among the nations of the world that the Admiralty maintained a two-power standard—that is, a navy capable of defeating any two navies that might be allied against it.

Strain Upon England

As the other nations developed industrially, this became too great a strain upon England and the one-power standard was substituted. After the Boer War, even this was menaced and the Admiralty turned to the Foreign Office for aid. The result was the Anglo-Japanese alliance. This served its purpose for a time, but when the Kaiser began to talk about Germany's future being on the sea, an entente was established with France and Russia and the three fleets were kept at a size where they could dispose of any force which Germany and her allies might bring against them.

Thus the Admiralty, with the help of the Foreign Office, maintained the doctrine of the control of the seas. But the World War demonstrated the fearful toll which might be levied as the price of such maintenance. It also brought into high relief a conflict between the British and the American ideas of sea law. One of the first problems which the British Government took up on the outbreak of the war was that of dealing with America's neutral status. The sea lords demanded freedom of action for the British fleet to throttle Germany by any means within its power. The Foreign Minister and other members of the Government pointed out the danger of antagonizing the United States by a violation of its neutral rights. But the sea lords prevailed, and it was left for the Foreign Office to explain, to excuse and to mollify American opinion as best it might.

List of Contraband

In a life and death struggle between England and the enemy, the Admiralty procured an almost unlimited extension of the list of contraband through orders-in-council. They went further and set a limit on the amount of goods the United States should ship to the neutral Scandinavian countries on the theory that any excess over the pre-war importations of those countries would be passed on to Germany.

There resulted a series of vigorous diplomatic protests from Washington, but the British hewed as closely as they could to the line between injuring Germany to the greatest possible extent without driving the United States into the war on the German side. The Germans themselves finally solved the problem by instituting ruthless submarine warfare and the United States entered the war in association with the Allies.

From the naval point of view, the essential part of the allied victory was the elimination of Germany as a challenger of British sea domination. Russia had eliminated herself as a sea power and France had fallen to a position of great inferiority because of the concentration of its efforts on land operations. So far as Europe was concerned, the British navy was supreme.

American War Needs

The war needs of the United States, however, had induced an abnormally rapid growth of the American marine, both in fighting ships and in merchant vessels. The Admiralty, after the successful elimination of all European rivals, saw Britain faced by a new challenger across the Atlantic. If history was to repeat itself the British policy must be to outbuild the United States and to secure allies who would assist in suppressing it when the time came.

There were those in England, many of them in high office, who felt that such a policy was the only one for Britain to pursue, cost what it may and lead to what it might. But the war had also given an impetus to another trend of opinion. On the few occasions when there had been war in Europe and Britain had been neutral, the British shipping interests found that Britain's interpretation of sea law could cut two ways. As a neutral, Britain could see many advantages in the American doctrine of the freedom of the seas.

Airplane and Submarine

Prior to the war these interests had found it quite impossible to overcome the influence of the Admiralty. But the demonstration of the effectiveness of the airplane and submarine as fighting instruments brought new support to their cause. The German submarine campaign to starve England had failed by so narrow a margin as to bring home the fact that the old strength of England's insular position could not be maintained unless it could extend its control of the surface of the seas to the subsurface waters and to the air.

Without this triple control England's traditional theory of belligerent rights was likely in any future war to work vastly more damage than advantage to its own cause. Would it not be better on this account, as well as in view of the fact that any attempt to maintain its historic position of naval superiority in the case of the United States carried the menace of an unthinkable war, to revise British naval policy and seek some other means of security than control of the seas?

300-Year-Old Policy

It is a veritable dilemma in which Britain finds herself. It is no easy matter to reverse a national policy which has been pursued for 300 years, especially when that policy has become a tradition of national life. It involves the cutting away of time-worn dogmas which are deeply rooted in the political consciousness of the nation. Yet the world in which those dogmas flourished, the world, in which Britannia could and did rule the waves, has passed into history. If the World War did not transfer the center of world power from Europe to America, it at least shifted it so far to the west that European domination is at an end.

Under these circumstances British opinion, as registered in the last general election, seems definitely to have accepted the inevitability of reshaping imperial policy, in the matter of sea power no less than in other important respects. The Labor Government has indicated in the most dramatic way possible—the journey of the Prime Minister to Washington—its desire not to surrender British naval hegemony to the United States but to construct a new world order in which the United States shall share in responsibility for the preservation of peace.

War as a Political Agent

The post-war developments in international co-operation furnish a suitable framework within which this may be accomplished. Under the Covenant of the League, of which Great Britain is one of the strongest supporters, the former conception of war as a means of settling international political issues is all but abandoned. Under the Kellogg pact it is wholly abandoned. In so far as treaties and the public law of the world can restrain military aggression, all has been done that can be done. Under the League Covenant the naked legal prohibition is clothed in sanctions including an economic boycott of the aggressor and making possible joint military action by the members of the League against the aggressor nation. The Kellogg pact provides no such sanctions. But it does make it far more likely that the United States will not give aid and encouragement to the aggressor.

So far as the United States is concerned, then, Great Britain can well afford to share its control of the seas. As Mr. MacDonald has put it, the risks of peace on this basis are vastly less than the risks of war on any other.

Britain's Eastern Interests

But Great Britain is not concerned with the United States alone in naval affairs. France lies across the Channel, a proud and senstitive and an extremely powerful nation. Influential elements in its national life are ambitious to make France the greatest military power in the world, and they are distrustful of England. Recognizing the futility of attempting to outbuild the British battle fleet, they have chosen the submarine as their naval weapon and have made it quite clear that they have no intention of surrendering it. The potential menace to Britain is apparent. Its best defense against the submarine is light cruisers. Whatever its willingness to cut down its cruiser fleet vis-a-vis America, it naturally hesitates to do so without some guarantee against the French submarine.

Then again, Britain cannot forget the route to India and the East. The sea lane across the Mediterranean through the Straits of Gibraltar and the Suez Canal is as vital to Britain as is the Panama Canal to the United States—perhaps more so. In the Mediterranean it is again face to face with France, and not only France but Italy. These two powers may adjust their differences on the basis which will offer no serious menace to the British line of communication. If they do not, the figures for the British Navy tentatively accepted by Mr. Hoover and Mr. MacDonald may again prove inadequate for its responsibilities.

Merely as a matter of defense and without any suggestion of aggression or conquest, the British naval problem is a tremendous one. Defense of the British Islands themselves, defense of innumerable trade routes and defense of British possessions in all parts of the world, make demands upon the Admiralty which quite justify it in exercising extreme caution in every step for naval readjustment. Agreement with the United States alone would, in the present state of British opinion, be comparatively easy. But such an agreement would be highly tentative unless at the same time satisfactory naval arrangements can be made with France, Italy and Japan.

Woman Heads London University Conclave

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—For the first time since its establishment, 18 years ago, the annual conference of the 65 educational associations of University College, London, has been presided over by a woman, Prof. Winifred Cullis.

In her presidential address Professor Cullis dealt with questions as to whether research should be directed to the mere acquisition of knowledge, or to the solution of some immediate problem. She approved of the search for knowledge in the abstract, with a view to turning the results to practical use.

The researcher, she said, should have compensation at least equal to that of those engaged in other work less valuable to the community. The value of research, she said, is shown by the prosperous and unprosperous industries of Britain. The industries now successful, she pointed out—synthetic chemicals, artificial silk, motor manufacturing, wireless—were all industries that had used technical research extensively.

In other industries—coal, cotton, wool, agriculture—research was essential on a much larger scale if unemployment was to be abolished and prosperity restored. What was wanted for a British trade revival, she said, was strong team action, all working together in an organized effort directed by expert knowledge.

Vote Reported Denied Argentine Provinces

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Reports that President Hipolito Irigoyen has decided not to allow the provinces of San Juan and Mendoza, where the Government maintains federal interventions, to participate in the March elections of deputies, are causing considerable perturbation in political circles. The President's decision is said to be based on the grounds that those provinces are "not in a condition to exercise freely their franchise."

To this, anti-Administration politicians declare the President's reported attitude is a political maneuver designed to reduce parliamentary opposition to impotency, as well as being a flagrant violation of the Constitution and an injustice to the provinces in question. The Federal interventions in San Juan and Mendoza have been in effect for many months and the Senate, which is anti-Administration, has officially condemned the Government's interference in the provincial affairs. Many anti-Government politicians believe that if President Irigoyen maintains his reported intention of prohibiting March elections in these provinces public opinion against the Government would be so strong as to result disastrously for the Administration.

Mummers Cavort in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A fairylike procession made up of nearly 10,000 mummers, bedecked in a myriad of colors, pranced on Broad Street Jan. 1 in carrying out their annual custom. Three hours elapsed before the final marchers had passed the judges' stand at City Hall.

Gem-studded trains of royalty and a galaxy of elaborately-clad figures which ran from the ridiculous to the sublime in mimicry made up the fancy section of the parade.

There were brilliant capes 100 or more feet long, with towering headdress, borne by squads of pages. By the hundreds, the capering clowns came jesting and lending an uproarious touch to the spectacle.

The paraders competed for $30,000 in prizes offered by the city and additional prizes of $1000 to $1200 offered by business organizations. First prize of $2000 in the fancy division went to the William J. Funston Association. The League Island Association won the $2000 first prize for the comic division. The Joseph A. Ferko Bank took first prize of $1600 for the best string band.

BROCKWAY OMITS DIVIDEND

NEW YORK—Brockway Motor Truck Corporation has omitted action on the common stock dividend of 75 cents quarterly due at this time.

MASSACHUSETTS MEN TO COMBAT DRY LAW REPEAL

Prominent Citizens to Aid Movement in Defense of Enforcement Code

Backing up the stand of Gov. Frank G. Allen of Massachusetts for retention of the State Enforcement Law, which Mr. Allen defended in his annual message to the Legislature, prominent Massachusetts men have announced a luncheon at the Hotel Brunswick on Jan. 18 in co-operation with the Law Enforcement League to consider measures to combat the campaign for its repeal already launched.

Among the men sponsoring the luncheon are Judge Frederick P. Cabot, Robert Lincoln O'Brien, Samuel W. Stratton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Rt.-Rev. Charles L. Slattery, and Frank W. Stearns, all leaders in widely varied activities in the community. The 32 men composing the luncheon committee are widely known in Massachusetts affairs.

Capt. Charles T. Beaupre of the Massachusetts State Police, and Dr. Horace D. Taft, head master of the Taft School for Boys, and a brother of Chief Justice Taft, are to speak. Arthur Perry, prominent in investment circles, is to preside.

Governor Allen's statements in his message that repeal of the state enforcement law would not be of any avail in endeavors to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, as it would not change the national law, but only be a refusal to co-operate in its enforcement, and that repeal would be "an open invitation and an incentive to violate the law" and would "breed and nourish lawlessness," are welcomed by the men as a call to all citizens to resist repeal.

It is expected that the group of men will co-operate with other agencies already at work to defeat repeal of the State Enforcement Law, which is to come before the Legislature in the form of an initiative petition, and in the event that the Legislature refuses to repeal, is to go on the ballot in November, 1930, for popular vote.

The luncheon committee is composed as follows: T. Grafton Abbott, Edward B. Bayley, Prof. Joseph H. Beale, Arthur H. Brooks, Judge Frederick P. Cabot, Dr. Richard C. Cabot, the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, John L. Grandin, Henry L. Harriman, Charles Hopkinson, Arthur E. Johnson, Dr. Elliott P. Joslin, Henry P. Kendall, the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Denis McCarthy, John F. Moors, Robert Lincoln O'Brien, the Rev. Endicott Peabody, Prof. Francis B. Sayre, Dr. David D. Scannell, the Rev. Henry K. Sherrill, Arthur A. Shurtleff, the Rt. Rev. Charles L. Slattery, Payson Smith, the Rev. Dr. Russell H. Stafford, Alfred R. Stearns, Frank W. Stearns, Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, Dr. Robert B. Osgood, Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, and Dr. Alfred L. Worcester.

BELGIANS RAISE DIFFICULT ISSUE ON REPARATIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

justment of the amount of war debt payments to the Allies from Greece and other small powers.

A certain feeling of disquietude is noticeable among the delegates at the delicate nature of the forthcoming negotiations. Indeed, the only country which can feel completely at ease is Austria, whose delegates have gone to The Hague in expectation of a final and complete release from all future reparation liabilities.

German-French Relations Discussed by Delegates

THE HAGUE, Netherlands (AP)—The principal delegates to the second Hague reparations conference are now holding personal meetings to thresh out remaining important problems in adoption of the Young plan, while the experts are struggling with minor, but troublesome, details.

Dr. Julius Curtius, German Foreign Minister, who had rather a stormy interview with André Tardieu, the French Premier, Jan. 3, had a talk with Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, Jan. 4.

Four of the leading German delegates had lunch with the French delegates, after which a general conversation ensued on Franco-German relations, as affected by the Young plan. The principal subject of these talks was how to replace the sanctions provided for in the treaty of Versailles in the event of a default by the Reich in the payment of reparations.

Whether reparations payments are due at the beginning or end of the month was the first problem the Treasury experts grappled with Jan. 4. The Germans lay claim to an allowance of 10,000,000 marks annually if they should be required to turn over their installments at the beginning of the month because of the loss in interest on the money.

The creditors' position was that installments must be paid at the beginning of the month because all calculations in the Young plan are dated from the first of each month. They held that no allowance was justifiable.

ORIGINAL HEAD OF HULL HOUSE REVIEWS WORK

(Continued from Page 1)

25 other nationalities and races know that here they are welcome—and understood.

Children especially feel at home in her presence. Sometimes without any formality or announcement she tells them stories. It has become something of a tradition, when the little ones of the neighborhood are waiting for the curtain to rise on the Christmas plays that are given for them annually, for Miss Addams to drop in and tell them the story of Christmas.

For all her personal activity, the head resident does not dominate Hull House. The settlement is a democracy. In the account of the founding, published in a booklet marking the fortieth anniversary, the name of the founder is not mentioned. "The original two residents," so the account runs, "believed that the mere foothold of a house easily accessible, ample in space, hospitable and tolerant in spirit, situated in the midst of the large foreign colonies which so easily isolate themselves in American cities, would be in itself a serviceable thing for Chicago."

The house then chosen was an old mansion built in 1856 as the homestead of one of Chicago's pioneer citizens, Charles J. Hull.

It is still the center of Hull House, but around it have grown up a cluster of sturdy buildings that cover an entire block. Each week it is estimated a stream of 6000 persons of the neighborhood pour through the doors. More than 100 residents make up the settlement "community," all of them self-supporting in many professions and arts, paying for their lodgings and giving their leisure without pay to the neighborhood as teachers, club leaders, etc.

The activities of the place have multiplied to such an extent that they cannot be listed here. Many of them have been taken over by public agencies, leaving the settlement free to pioneer again. Groups have been organized on the basis of the widest range of interest.

Miss Addams watches with deep interest the work of the departments and advises them on policies. No Hull House performance is complete unless this dignified, gracious figure is in the audience. And, indeed, many of the residents of the Halsted Street neighborhood, be they Greek, Mexican or Italian, feel that no important event in their family life is quite properly celebrated unless the most honored member of their community appears if only for a moment at their solemnities.

BULGING COURTS FOUND TO DELAY ACTION ON LAWS

(Continued from Page 1)

departments, showed that the Black Duck came upon the patrol boat off the Dumplings bell buoy in Narragansett Bay Sunday morning and tried to escape after the boat hailed her with horn and signal lights to heave to. As the machine gun of the patrol opened fire, he said the Black Duck veered and was raked from stern to pilot house.

The patrol boat, said Mr. Boss, did not fire a warning shot across the bow of the Black Duck. The law of the United States, he said, does not call upon the coast guard to fire such a warning shot, and in the event of indictment of the coast guardsmen by the State of Rhode Island, no claim will be made that such a warning shot was fired.

Under the statute quoted by Mr. Boss, Section 581 of the tariff act and navigation laws of the United States of 1927, any rum-runner may expect to be hailed by a coast guard cutter through the means of a signal horn and if the rum-runner does not immediately heave to, the pursuing boat may "use all necessary force to compel compliance."

When informed of this new development, Mr. Heltzen declared it would make no difference to the State's investigation and to the presentation of the facts of the case to a grand jury, either in this city or Newport, on Jan. 13. He said he had not come across the law before and was of the understanding that a shot fired in warning across the bow of a pursued boat was called for before force was used by the coast guard.

"However," he said, "common law does not allow any man to be criminally negligent to the extent of shooting down another man. The state's investigation will go forward and the facts will go to the grand jury."

No claim ever was specifically made that the patrol boat 290 fired a warning shot at the Black Duck, although the coast guard did claim that it had fulfilled all the requirements of the law in hailing the boat.

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AMERICANA SALE SENDS ANTIQUE PRICES UPWARD

Stock Market Decline Is Found of Little Effect at New York Auction

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Prices that were fair to high prevailed at the sales of the Flayderman Collection of American antiques at the American Art Association—Anderson Galleries—Jan 2 and 3. The third day's sales amounted to $53,055, bringing the total to $84,060. Of the most important articles, many carried documented history of their previous ownership, and others bore the labels of their workers

Unusual interest attaches to this distribution of Americana, for some observers have thought that the depression in the stock market might be reflected here in the form of prices much lower than have ruled. So far the "bears" are in little favor. The auction galleries were crowded and bidding has been, as a rule, brisk and well sustained. Some of the results were so surprising as to leave no doubt that there are plenty of buyers eager and able to pay fully as much for antiques, if not more, than ever before.

A Queen Anne curly maple cabriole-leg daybed, New England, about 1720-30, brought $600 from Charles MacDonald. A carved walnut cabriole-leg pier table with marble top, Philadelphia, about 1750, went to A. Linah, an agent, for $2200. It is carved with fluted shells and has trefoil feet. A fan-carved walnut bonnet-top chest-on-chest, New England, about 1760, sold to W. H. Woods. Collings & Collings paid $1300 for a Chippendale carved mahogany armchair, about 1760.

Israel Sack bought for $1700 an important Heppelwhite inlaid mahogany sideboard, about 1790. Mr. Sack also bought a small Heppelwhite inlaid mahogany tambour secretary, about 1790, for $1200 and a Heppelwhite carved, inlaid and parcel-gilded mahogany wall mirror, about 1780, for $1050. Mr. Sack paid $1050 for a small Sheraton mahogany settee, New Orleans, about 1800.

Morris Berry bought an inlaid mahogany rolltop secretary-bookcase, about 1805, for $1800. A. M. Morris purchased a mahogany tall case clock, with maker's label of Aaron Willard, Roxbury, Mass, about 1785, for $1000. Ralph P. Manny paid $1080 for six carved mahogany shield-back side chairs attributed to Samuel MacIntire, Salem, Mass., about 1790.

At the first session, and among the minor articles, some high bids were needed to secure glass of the Sandwich type. A pair of turquoise blue dolphin candlesticks went for $80 each. An amethyst whale-oil lamp nine inches high, $90; a pair 11 inches high, green, $105 each; one two inches high of ruby color sold for $100, and a pair in clear glass brought $35 each.

An early hall lantern, in which the candle was inclosed by a globe in tulip form, the whole being 18 inches high, brought $125, and a similar but smaller one, $60. Two Bennington ware "coachman" bottles were $70 each, the same price as a "Book" of like ware. Fireplace sets of andirons, shovel and tongs, fetched from $115 to $140, one pair of finer andirons going to $230.

Fair prices took most of the furniture items. A gilded mirror with cornice-like top and acorn pendants, having a naval conflict painted on upper glass, sold for $210, a similar one carrying a portrait of George Washington bringing $450.

Economic Conditions Better, Says Hoover

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Preliminary detailed reports compiled for President Hoover on construction and development projects contemplated for the year under his economic mobilization plans, give promise that work of this kind for 1930 will be greater than for 1929. The total of the items so far recorded, the President declares, is $4,700,000,000. This does not include a large share of the state and local government work nor that of industrial and business improvements. The President, in making known the preliminary reports which have come to him emphasized the increasing improvement in economic conditions.

"The Department of Commerce," he said, "now has complete returns from the governors of 16 states covering public works to be undertaken in 1930 by the state, municipal and county authorities. They have partial returns from 13 more states. The total so far reported, and including the Federal Government is about $1,550,000,000, and in nearly all cases larger than for 1929.

"The preliminary estimate of the railways for construction and betterments for 1930 was $1,050,000,000, and for the public utilities $2,100,000,000, including the telephones. The total of these items so far is $4,700,000,000. This does not include the balance of the state, municipal and county work, nor the building construction, not the industrial and factory improvements, which latter are now under survey by the special business committee. The steel companies inform me that the effect of the drive is already showing in their orders, which are beyond their expectations."

ACTION TAKEN TO AID COLLEGE IN ECUADOR

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—At a recent meeting here of the teachers of the Spanish language, those from southern California asked the presiding officer to suggest that a resolution be presented providing that teachers of Spanish collect books, articles for the museum and technical instruments for the University of Quito, Ecuador, the buildings and contents of which were destroyed by fire in November.

The resolution was approved and a committee was appointed to carry out its provisions, working through the executive committee of Washington. The Minister of Ecuador expressed great appreciation of the kindly thought and co-operation of the Spanish teachers in this country.

VIRGINIA TO HONOR PRINTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Early printing devices, now on display at the Smithsonian Institution, will be brought to Richmond for the exposition March 18 to 22 in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the establishment by William Parks of the printing press in Virginia.

Governor Takes First Lesson in Piping a Reed

S. MacKinnon, Pipe Major of the Canadian National Railways Band, Allows Gov. Frank G. Allen to Have His Way With a Bagpipe.

Scots Pipers Pipe for Governor and He Pipes Wee Bit for Them

Up Tremont Street and along the rise of Park Street the skirling pipe band of the Canadian National Railways came, a flag fluttering in the fore, tartans bright in the morning sun, medals gleaming, grand music of the Highlands; —" on their way to call upon the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Men, women and small boys ran toward the sound; a row of policemen before the State House smiled and distributed themselves, a mere formality since who would molest the progress of a Scottish band?

The conversation between the band and Governor Allen in his office at the State House was largely yea, yea and nay, nay until suddenly His Excellency said to the pipe major, whose name is S. (maybe Sandy, who knows?) MacKinnon, "How long does it take to learn to play the bagpipes?" And the pipe major said, "Oh, about as long it it takes to learn to play the piano or the fiddle." And the Governor said, wistfully, "Oh," and then, "And do you have to practice a lot?" adding hastily: "Not that it would help me, because I can't whistle and I can't sing and I couldn't carry a tune if I could do either. Only I just wondered." And the pipe major said, "Oh, yes, ye have to practice a lot." And His Excellency, evidently resigned to a lost cause, said, in the general laughter, "But what do the neighbors say when you're practicing?" But the pipe major was ready for that one with, "Ah, but ye have to pick out your-r-r spot, sir."

The Canadian National Railways maintains three pipe bands of men, who served with valor in Highland regiments overseas during the World War and who play when occasion is sufficiently festive. This is one of the three, some say the best of them. This one played for Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, when he was traveling through Canada. All of the men are medalists, "except those who were babies when the war was on." MacKinnon's piping service goes back 20 years to days when he was in service with the 5th Highland Light Infantry. MacDougall Gillis taught him to pipe, and probably there has not been anyone in all of Scotland of the last 50 years, at the least, who knew how to pipe as Gillis did.

Medals and Buckles Gleam

The band reached the State House a shade early and filed into the Bulfinch Council chamber. The members, in their bright, spruce tartans conspicuously maintained the Scottish tradition of silence; the bright sun struck up points of silver fire on their shoe buckles and brooches and from the medals on their tunics, and they stood almost at rigid attention with never a sound between them. When the Governor arrived they filed into his office, with little clinks of metal and light percussion of the bone parts of their bagpipes and stood in a circle, tall and impressive in the tartans of Clan Frazier (with the exception of the color bearer, Jock Hunter, who wears the blue and green of the Seaforths).

And the Governor exchanged conventional greetings with them and gave them autographed pictures of the State House and the men stood rigidly still and impassive. And when there was need for a reply, it was the Pipe Major who made it.

" . . . and we thank you, sir, for your welcome."

"How tall is that fourth fellow from you," His Excellency said, his eyes roaming along the line.

"Six feet," said someone.

"Oh surely more than that."

"No sir," said the "fourth fellow from you," with the burl of the Scottish uplands in his voice "That's of course in my stocking soles."

"Well," said His Excellency, looking admiringly at his fine feet, "you'd have been quite a fellow if they hadn't turned so much up on you."

"I'm Scottish Myself"

Then His Excellency grew interested in the intricacies of pipe bands. He was suddenly every little boy in the world who ever ran down the street after a pipe band with tartans blowing and pipers blowing out their cheeks to make the fine reedy music. But he was, too alas, a man who had to agree that all ability to make music, either by learning or natural endowment, had been denied him.

"What is the tartan you wear?" he asked.

"The Clan Frazier," said MacKinnon, with pride in his soft, deep voice.

"You know I'm partly Scottish myself; so when people tell stories about Scotsmen they hit me just as much as they hit you; but I'm glad I don't have to go about with bare knees."

The laughter of pipers and bystanders filled the Executive Chamber, and more people came and leaned in the door to see what was going on.

"You'll have warm audiences here," His Excellency said, "because there are several good pipe bands here and people know and love pipe music."

"Yes, sir, we know about that; so we've come prepared."

"Oh I don't mean you'll be criticized. You're probably above criticism anyhow, and moreover, in New England we don't criticize our guests; we're hospitable people."

"Oh, but we can take criticism," said MacKinnon stoutly.

"Does the strongest man in the outfit get the drums to play?" the Governor asked.

Saving Button Polish

"Yes, the vurry strongest." He looked it, Jock Smith, a great block of a man, with the blue of highland flowers in his eyes, and a row of glimmering medals across his tunic. And someone said: "But what does he wear the leopard skin over his tunic for?" and someone else said, unable to resist the wide-open opportunity: "It saves button polish." Draw your own conclusions about the effect of that.

And then, with a brief stop in the Hall of Flags where the pipers stopped to look reverently at the cases of tattered flags of all nations, the band trooped out to the front steps for pictures. Technical men and an announcer from WBZ and WBZA were waiting with microphones to broadcast them, a sort of prelude to a formal broadcast this evening at 8:30 and tomorrow night at 7 p. m. And the photographers lined up in a clamoring row, and suddenly the Governor beamed, He borrowed a Glengarry bonnet and he borrowed a bagpipe and he put on the bonnet and with enormous intakes of breath he made a little high squeaking sound when he dealt with the pipes; and a beam of satisfaction spread over his countenance and the pipers urged him on, and the second squeak was a little more pretentious than the first; and His Excellency gathered courage and blew and blew and the photographers horray-ed and the admiring crowd on the steps clapped their hands, and a grand lady with the most Brahman Boston in her voice said to a companion "Why I'm having a lovely time, I'm so glad I was passing by."

Earth 26 Miles Short in Diameter at Poles

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, Ont.

A. H. MILLER, a natural scientist attached to the Dominion observatory, has completed measurements which show the diameter of the earth through the poles is 26 miles less than through the equator.

His calculations were made from observations of a pendulum swinging in a vacuum. It was carried to Berlin, Greenwich, Washington, and back to Ottawa. At each point the speed of the swing varied with differing pulls of gravity. Technically the earth is not a sphere, but an ellipsoid.

New York Bar Makes Root Formula Clear

WASHINGTON (AP) — Assertions that American adherence to the World Court under the Root formula would not involve this country in litigation before that tribunal without its consent have been made to Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.), Senator from Michigan, by the New York Bar Association.

The Michigan Senator, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, made public Jan. 4 correspondence he had with the association. Senator Vandenberg asked three questions, and the answers to each were affirmative. The questions were:

"Is it your conclusive judgment that the United States cannot be made a litigant in the World Court without the specific consent of the United States in each instance?

"Is it your conclusive judgment that advisory opinions cannot be rendered by the Court in a matter in which the United States has an interest except as the United States assents?

"Is it your conclusive opinion that the Court is not calculated to render an advisory opinion over the protest of the United States in a case in which the United States claims an interest?

DRYS AND WETS OPEN OFFICES IN ALBANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Preparations for a major contest on prohibition enforcement in the Legislature have been taken by the Association Against the Eighteenth Amendment. For the first time the association has opened formal lobby headquarters with a suite of offices in an Albany office building near the Capitol.

Dry leaders also are mustering forces, to be led by Edmund B. Jenks (R.), Assemblyman from Whitney Point.

TEACHERS PRESS FOR REFORM IN RURAL SCHOOLS

Serious Shortage of Instructors Unfair to Children, Women's Union Finds

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTERBURY, Eng.—The conference of the National Union of Women Teachers in its final session here called upon the Government and local education authorities to provide for "an adequate staff of fully qualified teachers in each rural school."

Miss G. I. Cattell, vice-president of the union, spoke on the need for drastic action in regard to the bettering of educational conditions in country districts. A questionnaire sent on October, 1929, to teachers in a number of rural schools had brought to light extremely disquieting facts. It was learned from the answers received that because many rural schools numbered comparatively few children, the custom was to gather these into one or two classes regardless of ages. Efficient teaching seemed almost impossible.

The only qualification required for many teachers in rural schools were the need of being over 18 and having been vaccinated.

The trying conditions under which many country teachers were working was brought out in the subsequent discussion. Deprived in many instances of any intellectual companionship, and striving against the heaviest odds, it was seldom that an experienced teacher felt it possible to remain for long in a rural school and, in consequence, the country child, who should be one of the greatest assets to the community, was deprived of those things of which he stood much in need.

Discussion on nursery schools showed a sharp difference between those who advocated the establishment of nursery wings in schools separate from the infants' schools, but under the charge of the headmistress, and those who held that nursery schools should take the form of distinct organizations in their own atmosphere. Both parties expressed their belief in the need for nursery schools and demanded for them fully qualified, pensionable teachers. The union finally favored the schools wings proposal.

SUMMERLIN PRAISED

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP)—President Mejia Colindres, in his message to Congress Jan. 2, praised the work of George T. Summerlin, retiring United States Minister to Honduras, in helping forward the negotiations to settle the boundary dispute between Guatemala and Honduras.

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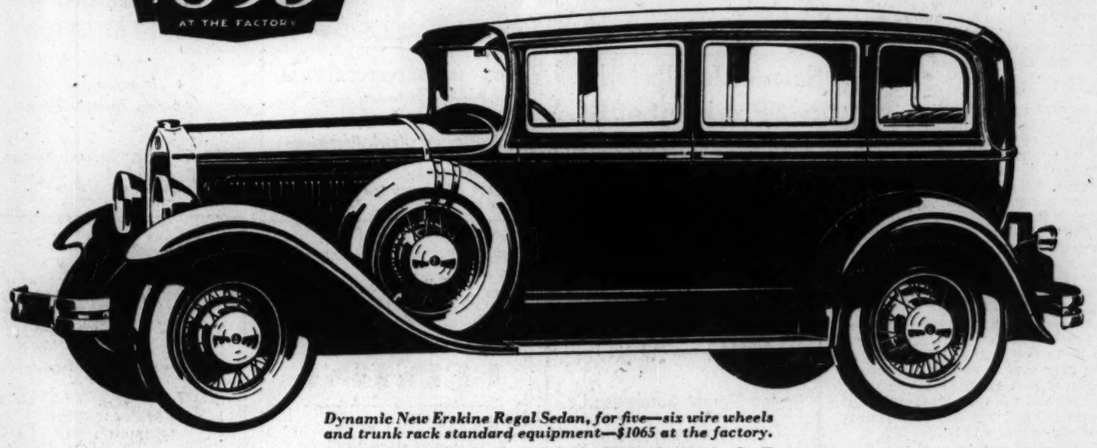
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YEAR ENDS DRY AND ORDERLY IN SPRINGFIELD

Last Quarter of 1929 Finds Few Places Where Liquor Is Sold

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The last quarter of 1929 set a new record for this city in the closing of resorts engaged in the illicit sale of liquors, and in general curtailment of the flow of intoxicants.

Although New Year's eve brought out a greater number of celebraters than any similar occasion since the advent of prohibition, with college reunion and fraternity dinners swelling the thousands in attendance at hotel and restaurant parties, and despite the assignment of additional State and local police and federal enforcement men to watch proceedings, none of these places was found to be dispensing illegal beverages and no arrests were made at such places.

Only one place was raided—a speakeasy at the North End that had been under police observation for some time. Enforcement officers say they are satisfied that hotels here are generally conforming to the law.

The last week-end of the old year resulted in only one person being arraigned in police court for drunkenness. This fact caused special remark as indicative of the improved conditions due to close co-operation of federal and local police authorities.

By the systematic posting of police outside the doors of places under suspicion as many as 18 resorts in the North End of the city have been closed in the last few months. The process of continuous observation by police who took names and addresses of persons going and coming, these places were gradually but inevitably forced out of business. Similarly, seven or eight places in the heart of the business district have been suppressed.

Evidence gained against such violators was so conclusive that of those whose cases came before the United States District Court at the December term all but one defendant pleaded guilty and that one withdrew his plea of not guilty and substituted a plea of guilty before the trial was concluded. Fines were imposed ranging from $250 to $500, reinforced in each case by a jail sentence which, though suspended, enables the persons to be kept under close observation by the authorities.

Rochester by Tie Vote Keeps City Manager

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stephen B. Story, City Manager, and his administration have been retained in office here by a tie vote in the new city council, which blocked an attempt of Republican organization members to oust him and replace him by Charles S. Owen, one-time Monroe County sheriff.

The victory is being interpreted as giving Mr. Story a free hand to proceed with his administration policies, including the replanning of the city to meet the problems of a half century in the future and the construction of a Civic Center, probably athwart the Genesee River, where the public buildings will be grouped.

No changes are expected to take place in the administration personnel, which began its official service two years ago, at the outset of the city manager form of government.

In the voting, which thwarted the attempt of organization men to declare the office of city manager vacant, Charles Stanton, lone Democrat in the new council, stood with the three City Manager League men in support of the Story administration.

A move by a Republican leader to reduce the city manager's salary from $20,000 to $15,000 a year was halted by the objection of Councilman William S. Foulkes, City Manager League adherent, which prevented the unanimous consent necessary to discuss it.

Political observers hold, however, that those interested in ousting Mr. Story can do so at any time that the absence of one of his supporters gives them the edge of one vote in the council.

Mayor Joseph C. Wilson, whose absence caused the tie vote, is believed to be in favor of Mr. Story. He was the only man to receive the indorsement of both the Republican organization and the City Manager League at the fall election. The council unanimously re-elected him.

HOOVER POSTPONES NEW OFFICE PLAN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—To expedite completion of the $75,000,000 public-buildings program in the capital, President Hoover has postponed erecting a separate executive office structure. He is having the office wing of the White House which was recently damaged by fire rehabilitated. Contracts have already been awarded for this work, which will cost around $75,000.

"A number of members of Congress and others," the President said, "have suggested that a new and more imposing executive office should be erected on some other site. That is a matter that would require two or three years for the development of thought and design. The present offices will serve all purposes for the next few years, and I am much more anxious to expedite the erection of the departmental buildings, which are so urgently needed."

Explorer Sails on Secret Mission

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Commander E. F. McDonald Jr., arctic explorer, sailed from this port Jan. 3 aboard his yacht Mizpah with a party of archæologists and friends on a secret mission which will include visits to several West Indian islands.

The explorer said there was "one chance in a thousand" that the mission would be accomplished and declined to give out the contents of sealed sailing orders in the yacht's pilot house.

The Mizpah carried a specially constructed cabinet in which were several rifles, pistols and a light machine gun. The vessel was provisioned and equipped for a long cruise, McDonald said.

Accompanying the explorer were Dr. Baker Brownell, professor of contemporary thought and archæologist at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., Dr. George Fox, president of Michigan Archæology Society and curator of the Warren Foundation Museum of Three Oaks, Mich.; the Rev. Dr. F. W. Fitzgerald, Chicago archæologist, John Lock, actor; U. J. Herman, theatrical man and president of the Chicago Library Board; and Charles Hanna, former Mayor of Syracuse, N. Y.

Commander McDonald said that the Mizpah will stop in Cuba, Porto Rico, Haiti and the Virgin Islands, but he declined to give names of ports.

Pan-American Union to Have New Office

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The Pan-American Union here is to be enlarged. Announcement was made at the meeting of the governing board that Congress has approved the joint resolution granting the land lying between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, Virginia Avenue and B Street, N. W. for the erection of an office building, and work on this will start soon.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, chairman, informed the board that the Carnegie Corporation of New York had appropriated the sum of $200,000 to be used by the Pan-American Union in its proposed construction program, and that an additional $300,000 had been set aside to be made available if the construction is begun before Oct. 30, 1930. The new site is in substitution of land previously authorized by Congress which was considered by the Fine Arts Commission too small for the type of building proposed. New plans will be prepared suitable for the new plot. The governing board also took definite action on resolutions of the Second Pan-American Highway Congress, agreeing that, in co-operation with the Pan-American confederation for highway education, a study should be undertaken of the system of highway direction and warning signs in use in the republics of the American continent, on the basis of which an international code of highway signs has been prepared.

Sarnoff Is Elected President of RCA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—David Sarnoff, who arrived in the United States from southern Russia nearly 30 years ago, and worked as newsboy, delivery and messenger boy, has just been elected president of the Radio Corporation of America. Mr. Sarnoff succeeds Gen. James G. Harbord, who becomes chairman of the board to succeed Owen D. Young. Simultaneously establishment of an executive committee was announced, which will be headed by Mr. Young.

Mr. Sarnoff, who was named general manager of the corporation when it was formed in 1919, has been active in that capacity and as its vice-president for several years in developing and co-ordinating the organization's world-wide activities and expanding its interests.

Bringing to it his experience as commercial manager of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, he was equipped from the start with the technical knowledge needed to work out a program of pooling of patents which was considered essential to give the United States leadership in the radio field.

The chief objects of the new organization were to engage in international communications by wireless and to unite control of many radio patents owned by General Electric Company, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, United Fruit and other organizations.

Far Cry From the Village Inn

There Should Be Little Dust and Less Noise on the Top Floor of the Hotel New Yorker, 42 Stories High.

TALLEST HOTEL IN WORLD OPENS IN NEW YORK

The New Yorker, 43 Stories High, Has 2500 Rooms—Cost Totals $22,500,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The 2500-room New Yorker Hotel, at Thirty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue, has just opened. It has the distinction of being the tallest hotel in the world and the second largest, exceeded in number of rooms only by the Hotel Stevens in Chicago, which has 3000 rooms. Conforming to the city's set-back regulations, which made its great height possible, the New Yorker towers 43 stories into the air.

Including furnishings and equipment, the New Yorker represents an investment of $22,500,000, and, according to the management, is one of the most costly hotel operations yet completed. In keeping with the modernistic trend of the exterior of the building, a modernistic decorative scheme has been carried out in the lobby and other public rooms. In the lobby, main restaurant and ballroom there are murals costing $150,000.

The New Yorker was under construction two years. One full year was required for the excavation alone, it being necessary to drill down 78 feet through solid rock.

According to the management, engineering achievements never before accomplished in any hotel building may be found in the New Yorker. There is a private laundry capable of handling 130,000 pounds of linen a day, and an electric power plant large enough to supply power and light to a city of 25,000 people. The capacity of the refrigerating plant would produce sufficient ice for all the families in a city of 30,000.

The power plant burns pulverized coal and is operated almost entirely by push buttons. The engineers press a button and coal is pulverized and blown by compressed air into the furnaces. They press another button and the ashes are blown into waiting motortrucks outside the building.

More than 400 carloads of furnishings were required for the guest rooms. The 51,000 sheets, if laid out side by side, would cover 32 acres, while the carpeting, if stretched out end to end, would total 85 miles. Forty-five tons of glass were required to cover the dresser-tops, and the china service filled six freight cars.

Every room in the hotel accommodates two persons, so that the capacity accommodation is 5000. About 50 of the larger suites, located on floors where there are set-backs, have private terraces. In summer these will be furnished in wicker, and here, high above the city streets, guests can rest or dine, cooled by the breezes from the near-by Hudson River, with a view extending from the Palisades on the west to the Statue of Liberty to the south.

MAYOR INAUGURATED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—For the first time in 10 years, a Democratic Mayor, Walter G. Otto, has been inaugurated here. City officials and many Democratic and Republican friends were present at the ceremony, at which a short address was made by the retiring mayor, Benjamin B. Badeau.

AIR SERVICES BUILD TRADE FOR AMERICAS

Panama Expected to Rise as Crossroad Between Two Hemispheres

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Aviation has become an important factor in South American trade, according to George J. Eder, chief of the Latin-American division of regional information of the Department of Commerce.

Aerial argosies of commerce will swing down from North to South America; Panama will arise as the great future crossroad of air transportation between the northern and southern hemispheres, while the natural geographical advantage of the United States will be enhanced by the quickening tempo of the propellers' beat. These are not the forecasts of a visionary but the practical conclusions drawn by a student of Latin-American trade in a discussion of recent quick developments of aviation between the Americas.

It is not commonly known, Mr. Eder pointed out, that the geographical configuration of the New World is so arranged that practically all South America lies east of practically all North America, so that New York is nearer the Pacific coast ports of South America than is San Francisco. These are the reasons that seem destined to make Panama a vast aerial junction point for converging lines of aerial commerce. The airplane flies "as the crow flies" and this means a quick trip across the Isthmus in many cases.

Although Europe originally outstripped the United States in Latin-American air developments, Mr. Eder said, "in 1930 new lines that are already charted will place America far in the fore."

"Air travel and air mail will undoubtedly form the chief means of Latin-American communication in the future," Mr. Eder continued, "and air transportation for valuable or perishable goods will represent an invaluable auxiliary to fast trade service for the bulkier commodities."

The chief advantage of proximity, according to Mr. Eder's survey, lies in the possibility for speedier United States deliveries, allowing more frequent and smaller stockings of goods.

Already this gives quicker ship deliveries from North American ports, an advantage over European competitors, and now with the airplane to speed letters back and forth, and later to carry light merchandise the advantage is increasing, according to Mr. Eder's view.

Federal Reserve Directors Appointed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Owen D. Young, chairman of the General Electric Company, has been reappointed a class C director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for three years from Jan. 1, it is announced by the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Young was also redesignated as deputy chairman of the board. The announcements were made by George L. Harrison, governor of the local reserve bank.

Gates W. McGarrah was redesignated chairman of the board and federal reserve agent for 1930; Frederick B. Cooley, president of the New York Car Wheel Company of Buffalo, was reappointed director of the Buffalo branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for three years from Jan. 1, 1930, and George G. Kleindinst, president of the Liberty Bank of Buffalo, was appointed a director of the Buffalo branch to fill the unexpired term of Edward A. Duerr, ending Dec. 31, 1931, who has resigned.

The directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York have appointed Lewis G. Harriman, president of the Manufacturers and Traders' Peoples Trust Company of Buffalo, as a director of the Buffalo branch for three years to succeed Harry T. Ramsdell, resigned. The local board reappointed Robert M. O'Hara as managing director of the Buffalo branch for 1930.

DRYS GAIN NEW FRIEND

MEXICALI, Lower California (AP)—Gen. Jose Maria assumed his new duties as Governor of the northern district of Lower California, Jan. 4, succeeding Abelardo Rodriguez. He said it was his ambition to stop smuggling of liquor and narcotics into the United States.

Convicts Pay Tribute to Sing Sing Warden

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SING SING PRISON, N. Y.—In recognition of what he has done for their rehabilitation during the past decade, the prisoners of Sing Sing Prison have just presented to Warden Lewis E. Lawes on the tenth anniversary of his service here a testimonial of appreciation and a gold pen. The presentation was made by Frank Farrare, secretary of the Mutual Welfare League.

"Humbly and sincerely," the engraved testimonial concludes, "we, the inmate body of Sing Sing, record this event to wish him [Warden Lawes] twice the success in the future that he has had in the past."

Comparing the prisons of today with those that existed when he first began work in the State penal institutions 25 years ago, Warden Lawes declared that the improvement was 1000 per cent.

Mr. Lawes was the thirteenth warden to be named to Sing Sing in 10 years preceding Jan. 1, 1920, when he took charge here. Two years had been the limit of service of any warden since 1844. However, Mr. Lawes undertook at once to institute a régime under which prisoners would be "treated like human beings," as he termed it.

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HOOVER SEEKS TO PUT INDIAN ON NEW BASIS

Hopes to Blend Them Into Self-Supporting People of Entire Nation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The program of bettering the adminstration of the Indian Bureau that he has so strongly recommended to Congress is for the purpose the President declares of "blending the Indians as a self-supporting people into the Nation as a whole."

Long cognizant of the pressing need of drastic reforms in the management of the Indian Bureau, the President gave this problem his earliest attention after taking office. He named to the head of the bureau two men long known for their advocacy in behalf of the Indian, and has since heartily supported the comprehensive program they counselled for bettering administration and greatly increasing the funds available for Indian children.

Charles J. Rhoads, President Hoover's appointee, Indian commissioner, has stressed the importance of obtaining greater allowances for food and clothing for Indian wards at the government schools. With the support of the President increases for this purpose have been included in budget estimates, both for the next year and for immediate use for the rest of the current fiscal period. These are now pending before Congress.

"I have emphasized the necessity for reorganization of the Indian Bureau," the President pointed out, "by the appointment of Mr. Rhoads as the head of the bureau and of Mr. Scattergood as his assistant, and Secretary Wilbur is giving it his very special attention.

"We have presented to Congress a request for an increased appropriation of some $3,000,000 for next year's budget, and in the meantime we have submitted an estimate in the deficiency bill for some increase for the balance of this year. The purposes of these increases are mainly to build up the education and health facilities, to change the direction of educational work and to develop the industrial improvement of the Indians.

"The support to the schools and health program has not been adjusted to meet the reduced post-war purchasing power of money. The result has been to ever pinch the allotments for food and clothing for Indian children. The present allowance is about 20 cents per day for each child for food, and it must be doubled if they are to be maintained in reasonable health. We have 338,000 Indians.

"The broad problem is to better train the Indian youth to take care of themselves and their property. It is the only course by which we can ultimately discharge this problem from the Nation, and blend them as a self-supporting people into the nation as a whole.

"The Indian bureau is recommending to Congress a number of changes in the laws bearing on Indian affairs. The recommendations are designed to secure better administration of the very large properties owned by the Indians and to correct many things in the administration of the properties that will make for citizenship."

INVESTIGATION BEGUN IN FATAL PLANE CRASH

SANTA MONICA, Calif. (AP)—J. G. Hall, inspector of the aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce, has started an investigation into the fatal crash of two planes, here, Jan. 2. He is stationed at Clover Field, the airport from which the planes took off.

The two planes carried men, cameras, and motion-picture equipment to make a thrilling sequence in a story based on the disappearance of Capt. Alfred Lowenstein, Belgian financier. The crash killed all 10 occupants of the plane.

Philadelphia Bridge Pays Large Dividend

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA — The Delaware River Bridge, connecting Philadelphia and Camden, N. J., is proving a good investment for New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, as indicated by dividend checks just issued.

The bridge, opened in the summer of 1926, cost $35,000,000, of which half was paid by the State of New Jersey, one-fourth by Philadelphia, and one-fourth by Pennsylvania. After the payment of all expenses the bridge commission has mailed dividend checks amounting to $1,635,567.94, representing earnings for the last six months. Of this amount, Philadelphia received $408,891.98, Pennsylvania the same amount, and New Jersey, $817,783.96. In 3½ years of bridge operation, Philadelphia has received $2,105,764, or more than 20 per cent of the city's original investment. At the present rate of traffic increase, it is expected that the bridge will be entirely paid for by 1940. Last year 11,611,371 vehicles crossed the bridge, an increase of 1,885,901 over 1928, thereby setting a new world record for toll bridges or tunnels.

DEMOCRATIC DEFICIT MORE THAN $400,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—A balance of $15,404 in the treasury of the Democratic National Committee and outstanding obligations totaling $449,686 on Dec. 31, 1929, were reported Jan. 3 by James W. Gerard, treasurer.

J. R. Nutt, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, filed a report showing a balance of $136,363 in the Republican treasury and no outstanding obligations on the same date. The reports were filed with William Tyler Page, clerk of the House, in conformity with the Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

BAILEY WILL OPPOSE SIMMONS FOR OFFICE

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP) — Josiah W. Bailey announced Jan. 2 he would be a candidate against Senator F. M. Simmons for the nomination for United States Senator in the Democratic primary next June.

Mr. Bailey was an active campaigner last fall in behalf of Alfred E. Smith, Democratic presidential candidate, who was opposed by Senator Simmons, the Democratic national committeeman from this State.

AGE LIMIT BAR FOUND SERIOUS; PROBLEMS CITED

Machinery Also Puts Men Out of Work, Employment Bureau Reports

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—"Modern machinery and age limits are barring men and women—particularly men—from employment so rapidly that we cannot keep pace with them," reads a statement in the annual report of the Rochester employment bureau of the State Department of Labor, just submitted by C. J. Dollen, superintendent of the bureau, to Frances Perkins, industrial commissioner. "Something must be done, or we are headed for an even greater technical efficiency at an unprecedented human cost," is the conclusion.

Although the report states that figures for 1929 show an increase over the previous year in skilled and professional placements, the statement is made that "one of the greatest present problems is the man or woman past 50 years of age, out of a job, who is mentally and physically fit."

"The most unfortunate phase of our work is the constantly increasing demand on our service for placement of old age applicants by 30 organizations," the report continues. "The most regrettable feature is that even with an intensive and persistent appeal for these people we are able to place only a small percentage of them. Of 370 applicants, 50 years old and older, we placed only 140 in jobs and this only after special efforts—often taking the 'aged person' to the job, accompanied by a representative of this office, where the man labeled unfit at 50 is given permanent or temporary employment (more often temporary than permanent), out of consideration for the Employment Bureau rather than on the merits of the applicant.

"Modern machinery is an active cause of this condition, for machinery and labor-saving inventions have eliminated human hands in many vocations for all time. On a local contract recently one steam shovel replaced 300 hands; in another case an electric unloading crane displaced 30 men, five doing the work of 35. An optical and button tumbling machine replaced 140, 10 doing the work. No employer that we have talked this condition over with would admit that he would discharge a good employee, but they did admit that, owing to economic considerations, such as reorganizations, merger, and particularly higher group insurance premium schedules for this class of labor—whether factory or office force—when they hire new men, other things being equal, they pick young men. This is true of pattern making, machine shops, foundries, and in fact a majority of the basic industries. The limit for skilled workers is 50 years and for unskilled 45 years, so that a conservative estimate of these occupations would place the number of workers over 45 years at less than 30 per cent, although in the same branches of the industry the average age of the executive is 65 years.

"With group insurance and private pension systems the implication of skill and speed all militate against the older worker, particularly when he is seeking a job. The most mournful cases coming to our office are those who have given the best years of their lives to one concern, wandering in to look for work at any wage. If discrimination continues at its present pace, soon it will be the young and strong who are at work, leaving those over 45 in accelerating numbers to walk the streets. Surely no one will object to an enlarged system of labor exchanges and a program of public works to equalize the displacement of the human by the increased introduction of labor-saving devices. If not this, an old-age pension is inevitable."

AMERICAN CLAY USED IN EARLY BRITISH 'CHINA'

North Carolina Visited by Geologist and Botanist Sent by Wedgwood

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—A diary of considerable historical interest to all North Carolinians and especially to those who have made a study of the development of its minerals has been discovered in the archives of the Etruria Museum at Stoke-on-Trent, England.

The diary contains the narrative of T. Griffiths, who apparently was a geologist and botanist of note, and who was sent to North Carolina by way of Charleston, S. C., in 1767, by Josiah Wedgwood, famous potter, to obtain some of the white clay or kaolin which he had heard from travelers existed in large quantities near Franklin, N. C.

To appreciate the reason for the trouble and expense which Wedgwood underwent to obtain a few tons of North Carolina kaolin, it must be understood that only a few years previous to the date of the trip the first white porcelain or "china" had been brought to Europe by ship captains returning from the Far East. Nearly every Eupropean monarch immediately set his researches and potters to work to reproduce this "china," but they failed because white clay had not up to that time been discovered in Europe.

Griffith's shipment of clay is the only one on record as being made from this State to England. Within a year after his return to England, white kaolin was discovered there, and within a few years shipments of English clay were coming into the United States. Today from one-half to one-third of the clay used in American potteries comes from the British Isles.

Scottish Poet Honored in Aberdeen by Members of New P. E. N. Club

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ABERDEEN, Scot.—There was a large attendance of members and friends of the Scottish Center of the P. E. N. Club in Aberdeen recently on the occasion of a dinner at which the guest was Ronald Campbell Macfie, the poet, who has recently returned to this country from France.

When it was known that Dr. Macfie was to pay a visit to his native city, after an absence of more than 30 years, arrangements were made by the Scottish center of the club in Edinburgh that the doctor should attend one of the dinners, and the opportunity was taken to form a branch of the P. E. N. in Aberdeen.

Lady Margaret Sackville, president of the Scottish Center, who presided, said she thought the people of Scotland were a little too much inclined to keep their attention too closely fixed on Burns, to the exclusion of other poets.

Burns formed an excellent point of focus for the imagination of the country, but if she were asked to offer an answer to the question, "What is wrong with Scotland?" she would be inclined to suggest that their real need was some focusing point, both social and intellectual.

Prof. Herbert J. C. Grierson, Edinburgh, proposing the toast of the evening, "Our Guest," spoke of his friendship with Dr. Macfie during his student days at Aberdeen. The professor said that one of the things he had learned from his early acquaintance with Dr. Macfie was the difference between a poet and the many versifiers every college class produced.

Dr. Macfie's art, he maintained, had never had full justice done to it. He had never sought nor achieved publicity. His art was neither quite that of the poetry which was drawing to a close at the end of last century, nor that of the poetry which was just being tendered.

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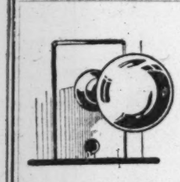

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There are four new wheelbases in the 1930 group . . all cars of increased inner spaciousness . . all slender, low-swung, graceful creations in the finest Pierce-Arrow tradition.

The slightly smaller car in the new line . . of an inch less wheelbase . . is of true Pierce-Arrow quality throughout. Its low price *($2595 at Buffalo)* gives it extraordinary value.

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THE 1930 colorings and upholsterings and appointments are new elements of beauty, freshly expressed.

There are new door latches, velvet of operation . . new clocks and vanity cases in the ultra-modern manner . . new footrests and lights and mirrors which reflect the mode of the hour.

More important, there are engineering developments of vital consideration . . all present in every car of the 1930 line.

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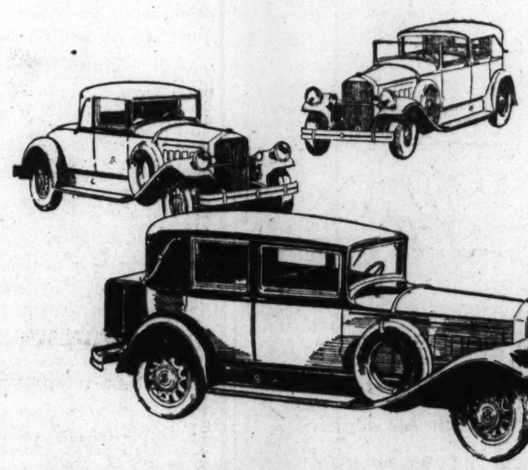
MECHANICALLY, as well as modishly, Pierce-Arrow keeps abreast of the hour. Its improvements are never saved for an occasion, never sensationalized . . although it has pioneered some of the greatest.

So it is that today's Straight Eight line by Pierce-Arrow is possessed of every feature worthy of adoption by America's finest motor car. For example:

Silent gear-shifts . . non-shatterable glass . . super-safety brakes . . low-swung gravity centers . . hydraulic shock absorbers, etc., etc. All Pierce-Arrow features . . each having been added as it proved itself . . and without particular mention or especial acclaim.

Nor is there any excess of modesty in this attitude. It is simply that *no* new feature, or any *group* of new features, could conceivably be so important as that which is *Pierce-Arrow.* Greater is that than the sum of all its parts.



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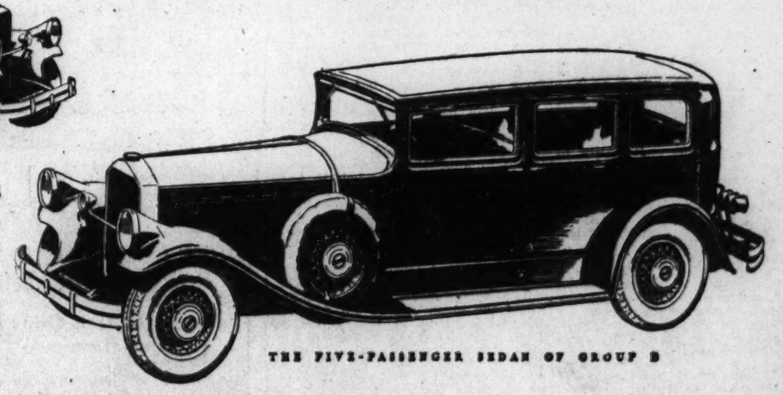

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

EXPERIENCED PLAYERS WIN

Layton and Reiselt Win Opening Games in Three-Cushion Billiards

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Experience counted in the opening games of the second three-cushion billiards championship of the National Billiards Association Friday at the Palm Garden, when John Layton, the present champion, and Otto H. Reiselt, a former world champion, defeated two of the new aspirants for honors, Harry Schuler of Brooklyn, eastern sectional representative, and Charles E. Jordan of Los Angeles, the Pacific Coast sectional champion.

Layton had an easy task with Schuler, playing steadily and winning by a score of 50 to 20 in 48 innings. But Jordan battled with Reiselt all the way to the end, the final score being 50 to 44 after 66 innings of play.

Schuler Makes Good Start

Schuler made a fine start with a run of 4 at his second turn at the table, but after that his successful caroms came few and far between, and before the innings reached double figures, Layton had struck his stride, and frequent runs of 2 and 3 kept him close to a point an inning. Finally, his high run of 7 in the twenty-ninth inning gave him the upper hand on the innings and he held this to the end. The game lacked brilliancy, however, few daring shots being attempted. The score by innings:

John Layton (white)— 0 0 1 2 3 3 0 1 0 0 0 1 s 0 1 2 2 1 3 0 2 0 0 0 2 2 7 0 0 1 s 1 1 2 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 1 2 2 1 —50. High Run—7. Innings—48.

Harry Schuler (spot) 0 4 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 s 1 0 2 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 2 2 0 0—20. High run—4. Innings—47. Referee Albert G. Cutler.

Jordan Loses Lead

Jordan, though making his first appearance in national play, set the pace at the start of his battle with the Philadelphian, and ran up a lead of 14 to 8 with his righ run of 5. But he fell into difficulties, and Reiselt gradually climbed to lead at 38 to 26 at the fortieth inning.

Then Jordan broke into brilliant open play and made up the margin with another run of five. Until they stood at 39-all at the end of his part of the fiftieth inning, Reiselt went ahead in short runs to 47 to 42, and though Jordan tried his best, including all sorts of fancy shots, he could not make up the balance, and a final pair of caroms ended the struggle. The score by innings:

O. H. Reiselt (spot)—0 2 0 0 3 1 0 1 1 0 s 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 2 3 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 s 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 s 2—50. High run—6. Innings—66.

C. E. Jordan (white)—2 0 0 0 4 1 2 0 1 1 s 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 5 4 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—44. High run—5. Innings—66. Referee—Albert G. Cutler.

Jean Borotra Wins From W. T. Tilden 2d

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Paris

JEAN BOROTRA, famous French tennis star, today defeated William T. Tilden 2d in the final round singles of the French international covered courts championship, 6—4, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1.

Speed alone defeated Tilden. The Bounding Basque, always at his best on wood courts, stormed the net at every opportunity, while Tilden elected to play a baseline game. The match was keenly contested, with Borotra tallying 114 points and Tilden 106.

Fourth Straight Tie for St. Paul

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Duluth	6	7	5	35	31	19
Kansas City	7	5	6	24	20	19
Minneapolis	8	2	8	35	29	18
Tulsa	5	8	3	25	22	18
St. Louis	6	3	7	35	45	15
St. Paul	4	7	7	24	31	15

RESULT FRIDAY

St. Paul 2, Tulsa 2, overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL, Minn.—St. Paul played its fourth successive tie here Friday night when Tulsa came from behind to equal a two-goal lead in an American hockey game. The score was 2 to 2. The contest tightened the league race, with St. Paul and St. Louis now tied for last position four points behind the tied leaders. Duluth and Kansas are tied for first and Tulsa is tied with Minneapolis for third.

St. Paul scored twice in the closing moments of the first period. Goheen started a rush from his own goal at the three-quarter mark and exchanged three passes with Des Jardins to beat the Tulsa defense. The former's shot from close in gave McCusker no chance. Three minutes later Goheen rushed along, split the defense and took the puck to the goal mouth to register again.

Graham rushed from behind his own goal, passed inside the attacking zone to Moffatt, and took a return pass at the goal mouth to beat Stark to Tulsa's first goal early in the second period. The equalizing score came at eight minutes in the third period when Marker rushed and shot, Stark saved but Johnson pounced in puck behind the goal and passed back to Marker who scored. The summary:

ST. PAUL		TULSA
Rennie, Sande, lw.	rw, Marker,	Wakeford
Des Jardins,	c,	Thorsteinson, c
	c,	Johnson, Hanson
Wilson, Romnes,	rw.	lw, Moffat, Metcalfe
Goheen, ld.		rd, Graham, Williams
Mulligan,	rd.	ld, Trapp
Stark,	g.	g, McCusker

Score—St. Paul 2, Tulsa 2. Goals—Goheen 2 for St. Paul; Graham, Marker for Tulsa. Assists—Des Jardins for St. Paul; Moffatt, Johnson for Tulsa. Referees—Alex Irvin, Winnipeg, and Carl Battell, Moose Jaw. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

CUBAN CHESS MASTER TAKES FIRST PRIZE

HASTINGS, Eng. (AP)—Jose R. Capablanca, Cuban chess master, clinched first prize in the International Chess Tournament by defeating E. G. Sergeant in 38 moves in the eighth round Friday. The ninth and final round will be played today, but Capablanca's lead cannot be overcome.

The other games in the eighth round resulted as follows: Thomas drew with Price, 54 moves; W. Winter drew with Seza Maroczy, 26 moves; F. D. Yates drew with Aron Vidmar, 32 moves; and Takacs defeated Miss Vera Menchik, 68 moves.

America Will Have Biggest Yachting Season in History

Approaching Its Hundredth Anniversary—Scores of Trophies Open to Amateur Sailors—Smaller Craft Refusing to Be Blanked by Larger

Competitive yachting of the sail in 1930 will be under a greater press of canvas than ever before in the history of a sport, which in America is approaching its 100th anniversary. Usually an America's Cup contest has a dampening effect on other sailing events, but this year the smaller yachts are refusing to be blanketed by the larger ones and in addition to the fourteenth match for the so-called "Blue Ribbon of the Seas," a score of trophies are open to yachtsmen of the world and American amateur sailors will probably figure in the pursuit of at least half of them both in this hemisphere and abroad. In fact, about the only piece of yachting plate that is not up for competition is the Seawanhaka Cup, which has been laid on the shelf until 1931.

A fairly complete list of events in which American yachts are likely to sail is as follows:

For Racing Boats

The America's Cup for class J sloops at Newport.

The Canada Cup for eight meters at Rochester, N. Y.

The British-American Cup for six meters at Oyster Bay, L. I.

The Royal Swedish Cup for 30 square meters at Stockholm.

The Mid-Winter and Bacardi Cups for six meters and Stars at Havana.

The Royal Bermuda Yacht Club Cups for six meters and Interclubs at Hamilton.

The International Cup for Stars at Gibson Island, Md.

Barnegat Scow Cup at Barnegat, N. J.

For Cruising Boats

Bermuda race from New London or Newport.

Fastnet race from Plymouth, Eng.

Mackinac race from Chicago.

For Auxiliaries

Block Island race.

Massachusetts Bay race.

All the world knows that Sir Thomas Lipton is seeking the America's Cup for the fifth time in 31 years, with a 76-foot rater, building at Gosport, Eng., from designs by Charles Nicholson. To meet the challenger American yachtsmen are building four yachts, two building at Neponset, Mass., from designs by Frank C. Paine of Boston and L. Francis Herreshoff of Marblehead and two more at Bristol, R. I., from the drawing boards of Clinton H. Crane and W. Starling Burgess of New York. The Paine, Crane and Burgess yachts will all have small centerboards, and will be plated with bronze, while the Herreshoff candidate will be a keel boat with steel frames and a mahogany skin. A committee composed of W. Butler Duncan, Secretary George A. Cormack, Fleet-Capt. W. A. W. Stewart and E. Townsend Irvin will pick one of these boats to meet the Shamrock V, after two sets of races off Newport, one series in July and another in August. The yacht's are likely to meet in a number of races in Long Island Sound and on the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club early in August. All the trial and cup races will be sailed well out to sea, some 10 miles off Newport, and the challenge match for the first time in nearly 60 years will be the best four out of seven races, without time allowance.

Canadian Club Challenges

The Royal Canadian Yacht Club has challenged for the Canada Cup, held by the Rochester Yacht Club for more than a quarter of a century, and is building three eight-meter knockabouts, one of which will be chosen to represent the club. The Rochester Yacht Club is building two candidates for defense. These races will be sailed on Lake Ontario in August.

A team of four British six-meter yachts will meet an American quartet off Oyster Bay early in September in the second match for the second British-American Cup. The first trophy was captured by the British yachtsmen two years ago, and they have one leg on the present cup, won last year at Cowes. Four new American six-meters are building on the Atlantic coast for the trial races late in August, in which California is also to be represented.

Charles A. Welch, commodore of the Corinthian Yacht Club, is planning a Scandinavian yachting campaign with two 30-square meter or Scharenkruzer knockabouts, as they are known abroad, one of which is the Bacchant, designed by Eric Lundberg, which won every race at Marblehead last year, while the other is the Yankee, designed by Prof. George Owen and sailed by Commodore Welch in the international races with Germany and Sweden. E. Sohier Welch, a brother and a clever North Shore skipper, will accompany his brother and will sail one of the boats if the pair is sent across. The principal event is the week in celebration of the centennial of the Royal Swedish Yacht Club, which begins on July 14.

Annual Havana Races

The annual series of small-boat races at Havana for several cups including the Mid-Winter and Bacardi trophies will begin on the thirtieth of this month and continue for about a week. Prizes will be offered for six-meter boats and it is expected that there will be entries not only from Long Island Sound, but from the Pacific coast.

Bermuda has also made a bid for six-meters in connection with the annual meeting in Grassy Bay between the Bermudian and Long Island Sound Interclub knockabouts. As in former years these races will be held in April and a team of Interclubs is being picked from that interesting class.

The victory of the Eel at New Orleans last October brings the International Star class classic to the upper reaches of Chesapeake Bay where it is expected that representatives of 30 or more of the 41 fleets of these interesting square-siders now extending round the globe will be out for 1930 honors. Previous to this series all Stars will undergo a change of rig, the tall narrow jibheaded mainsail of modern times superseding the long, low rig of the last 10 years. The new rig for Stars became effective Jan. 1.

One of the oldest and fastest types of racing yachts in the country is the 25-foot scow which the Oshkosh Yacht Club, projected not long after its organization in 1869, and which has been taken up on Lake St. Louis near Montreal and in Barnegat Bay. The series between Barnegat and Montreal dates back more than a decade, while Wisconsin and Minnesota yachtsmen have been racing it out with these scows for nearly half a century. Both series will be renewed this year.

More Than 60 Will Sail

It looks as if more than 60 stanch cruisers would sail in the biennial race to Bermuda a day or two after the Harvard and Yale regatta, but whether the start will be from New London or Newport has not yet been decided.

American yachts have started in every Fastnet race for the past five years, and while no definite entry has been made as yet it is understood that two or three deep-sea sailors are planning an ocean trip in order to sail in that long-distance classic, which was won two years ago by Paul Hammond's schooner Nina.

The Mackinac 300-mile affair on Lake Michigan is now the most attractive event for fresh-water cruisers, and 50 yachts are expected to participate in the race in July.

With the official trial races for the America's Cup candidates beginning Aug. 20, it is expected that the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club will be held a week earlier than usual and will be confined to the southern New England coast. Some members of the Eastern Yacht Club are in favor of canceling this annual event, as very few of the larger yachts will be north of Cape Cod this season. It is possible, however, that the fleet will hold a few squadron runs off the southern Massachusetts and Rhode Island shores. The Boston Yacht Club fleet will also be likely to go through the canal for a biennial visit to the New Bedford Yacht Club, probably dropping into Edgartown and Nantucket.

Larchmont week will begin July 19, that at Marblehead Aug. 2, while the Edgartown open will also be held the first Saturday in August.

Class B Squash Play Is Resumed

Princeton Club Bows to City A. C. and Drops Down in the Standing

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
City A. C.	6	0	22	12	1.000
Crescent A. C.	5	1	23	13	.833
Yale Club	5	1	26	15	.833
Short Hills Club	3	2	15	20	.600
Montclair A. C.	2	2	16	12	.500
New York A. C.	3	3	22	19	.500
Princeton Club	2	3	14	21	.400
Harvard Club	2	4	17	25	.333
Fraternity S. T. C.	1	4	16	19	.200
Park Ave. S. C.	1	5	14	27	.167
Columbia Univ. C.	0	4	10	18	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Squash tennis players resumed competition after the holidays when the Metropolitan Class B teams encountered each other in the sixth round as the three leaders, City Athletic Club, Crescent Athletic Club, Yale Club, each won their matches to increase their lead over the balance of the contenders. The match which Montclair scheduled between the Montclair Athletic Club and the Columbia University Club was postponed, and the other winner of the day was New York A. C. which defeated Short Hills on the Winged Foot courts, 6—1. The summary:

CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 5, PRINCETON CLUB 2

L. S. Green City A. C., defeated C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, 15—8, 15—4.

S. L. Samuel, City A. C., defeated L. F. Page Jr., Princeton Club, 15—9, 15—5.

H. Ablowitch, City A. C., defeated H. R. Sutphen Jr., Princeton Club, 15—8, 15—8.

L. A. Strasser, City A. C., defeated J. N. Hopkinson, Princeton Club, 15—3, 15—10.

H. Mayer, City A. C., defeated H. G. Wood, Princeton Club, 7—15, 15—10, 15—9.

R. C. Hynson, Princeton Club, defeated L. Milius, City A. C., 15—8, 15—10.

N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club, defeated S. Friedman, City A. C., 15—7, 15—4.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 7, PARK AVENUE 0

C. W. Fyfe, Crescent A. C., defeated H. Reeve, Park Avenue, 15—5, 3—15, 15—8.

A. S. Kuhn, Crescent A. C., defeated F. A. Jones, Park Avenue, 15—10, 4—15, 15—9.

W. L. Jones, Crescent A. C., defeated E. B. Catson, Park Avenue, 5—15, 15—5, 18—13.

J. M. Schermerhorn, Crescent A. C., defeated H. M. Thompson, Park Avenue, 17—16, 8—15, 15—6.

R. G. Messer, Crescent A. C., defeated A. L. Noel, Park Avenue, 15—8, 15—11.

W. J. Hall, Crescent A. C., defeated R. H. Wessman, Park Avenue, 15—5, 15—10.

A. F. Adams, Crescent A. C., defeated S. M. Morey, Park Avenue, 15—5, 15—9.

YALE CLUB 5, HARVARD CLUB 2

C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, defeated Lambert Prettyman, Yale Club, 15—8, 4—15, 18—17.

J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, defeated F. M. Warburg, Harvard Club, 17—15, 15—10.

L. H. Honnedorn, Yale Club, defeated E. M. Hemenway, Harvard Club, 15—8, 15—12.

K. Ward, Yale Club, defeated O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, 15—7, 15—10.

J. A. Milholland, Harvard Club, defeated Yale Stevens, Yale Club, 10—15, 15—2, 15—11.

T. L. Bates, Yale Club, won from G. A. Brownell, Harvard Club, by default.

F. A. Potts, Yale Club, defeated W. Davis, Harvard Club, 18—14, 7—15, 15—5.

NEW YORK A. C. 6, SHORT HILLS 1

W. E. Chambers, New York A. C., defeated J. R. Montgomery, Short Hills, 17—18, 15—6, 18—15.

Schuyler Van Vechten, Short Hills, defeated B. W. Richards, New York A. C., 18—17, 9—15, 15—2.

M. H. Westerfield, New York A. C., defeated Barry Ryan, Short Hills, 15—9, 15—6.

J. P. Leo, New York A. C., defeated Danforth Geer, Short Hills, 15—9, 15—18, 18—15.

E. J. Gleason, New York A. C., defeated L. P. Bayard, Short Hills, 15—9, 15—11.

P. J. Cohalan, New York A. C., defeated E. A. Clark, Short Hills, 15—11, 15—10.

R. W. Georgi, New York A. C., defeated D. C. Cottrell, Short Hills, 15—4, 15—8.

THREE PAIRS SHARE HONORS FOR LEAD

Six Players Turn in Cards of 68 at Miami

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Jock Hutchinson, Chicago, and Nassau Golf professional, and his partner for the day, George Howard, Canton, O., shared first honors in a professionals' best-ball tournament here Friday with two other pairs who also polled 68's for the 18 holes.

The scores equaled Miami Country Club's course record.

The other pairs were Arthur Webber, Elmwood, N. J., and A. W. Heron, Reading, Pa., and Fred McDermott, Indianapolis, and Laurie Ayton, Chicago.

Eugene Sarazen, defending champion, in the annual Miami open tournament, which opens here Saturday, was paired with Pairman, Miami, but their 70 was outside of the day's prize list.

Lund, Fairfield, Conn., and Charles McAlister, Queens, Long Island, were on the card for fourth prize with 69.

TOURISTS LOSE AGAIN

AUCKLAND, N. Z. (Canadian Press).—The touring Canadian bowlers were again beaten by rinks representing various Auckland clubs, the home team winning by 112 shots to 95.

DUTRA AND GUEST LEAD FIRST HALF

Score 67's on Opening Day of Long Beach Open

LONG BEACH, Calif. (AP)—Olin Dutra and Charles Guest, southern California professionals, Friday made a first bid for the Long Beach $3500 open golf title. They led the first half of the more than 250 entrants in the qualifying round, shooting the 18 holes in 67, five under par.

The second half of the aspirants will tackle the 18-hole qualifier Saturday. With many of the tournament's favored players listed to go to the initial hole the indications are that par 72 will be necessary to place among the low 64 and ties who will move into the final 36 holes of the 54-hole medal play tourney Sunday.

Clarence Clark, Tulsa, Okla., and George Shaw, Los Angeles, amateur tied for second with cards of 69. Nine players turned in 70's to tie for third place.

Dutra, whose home club is in Santa Monica, had two eagles and three birdies in his collection. He went out in 33 and came back in 34. Guest, Los Angeles club wielder, had half a dozen birdies on his card, pacing Dutra both ways, 33 and 34. Friday's play saw 23 finish in par or better.

John Golden, Paterson, N. J., professional, turned in a 73, which, it appears likely will not be sufficient to start in the final play Sunday.

Those scoring 70 to tie for third were: John Amlin, Los Angeles; Charles Goward, Long Beach, Calif.; Clarence Hubby, Waco, Tex.; Ralph Stonehouse, Indianapolis; Barnes, Los Angeles; John Rogers, Denver; Ray Mangrum, Los Angeles, and Frank Rodia, Seattle.

PICK-UPS

ROBERT H. VEACH, formerly in the American League with the New York Yankees, Boston Red Sox, Washington Senators and Detroit Tigers, has been signed by the Jersey City Club of the International League. He was with the Toledo American Association Club for several seasons and will be used in the capacity of coach, emergency outfielder and pinch-hitter while with the Skeeters.

According to official records, Stanley Keyes of the Asheville club led the South Atlantic Association in batting during 1929 with a mark of .377. D. E. McNair, with Knoxville, who was recently purchased by the Philadelphia Athletics, batted at a .391 clip, but took part in less than 100 games. Harry Smythe of Asheville, recently sold to the Philadelphia National League club, was the leading pitcher with 15 wins and 5 defeats.

W. P. White, baseball coach at the University of Georgia, has signed a one-year contract to manage the Columbus Club of the Southeastern League. He has piloted the club during parts of the last two seasons and has been secretary since its organization.

Playing his first complete year in professional baseball, Charles Hostetler, Akron outfielder, was the Central League's leading batter with a percentage of .360 in 104 games. Edward Rogers of the Fort Wayne Club was the most efficient pitcher, winning 15 games and losing 6. Hostetler is now the property of the Tulsa Western League Club, with whom he played the latter part of 1929.

The Cleveland American League Club has signed Joseph Norris, a young third baseman, who will report for spring training at the beginning of next season. Norris played last season with an amateur team in Sheboygan, Wis., where he batted for .343.

The Boston Red Sox have sold Grant Gillis, infielder, to Jersey City of the International League. Gillis, who is a former University of Alabama athlete, came to the Red Sox from the Washington Senators in 1928 in the Charles S. Myer deal.

F. C. Lindstrom, third baseman of the New York Giants, has organized an all-star basketball team, which is booked to play several games around Chicago.

MIDSHIPMEN TO ROW IN FOUR REGATTAS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Oarsmen at the United States Naval Academy have a fine lot of races scheduled this year. Before the Poughkeepsie Regatta the Naval Academy varsity will meet Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Columbia University, Syracuse University, Harvard University and University of Pennsylvania.

A race with Princeton University may be arranged, and, if held this year, it will probably take place on April 26 or May 3.

All three crews at Annapolis—varsity, junior varsity and plebes—will compete at Poughkeepsie. The varsity schedule is as follows:

April 19—Columbia University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Annapolis.

May 10—Syracuse University at Annapolis; 17—Harvard University, University of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the Charles River, Boston.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W.	T.	L.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Vancouver	7	4	4	29	16	18
Seattle	5	4	5	18	24	14
Portland	6	2	5	13	11	14
Victoria	4	2	8	22	31	10

RESULT FRIDAY

Seattle 1, Vancouver 1, overtime.

SEATTLE STOPS LOSING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Seattle Eskimos finally broke their losing streak, even though they did not win Friday night's Pacific Coast Hockey League battle with the leading Vancouver Lions. The two teams played to a 1-to-1 tie after an overtime session. Vancouver had scored in the first period and Seattle tied, with just three minutes of play remaining. The subsequent extra period failed to deveion any scoring. Vancouver got its lead after 17 minutes of play in the first session on Frank Jerwa's bullet shot from Douglas Brennan's pretty pass. The equalizer came in the third for Ace Bailey, Cecil Browne scoring on Maxwell Sutherland's assist. By the result Seattle went back into a tie with Portland for second place.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Springfield 33, E. Stroudsburg N. 23.
Rochester 24, Cornell 23.
St. Thomas 39, Georgia Tech 26.
Duquesne 41, Alfred 19.
Princeton 26, Dickinson 25.
Capital 46, Findlay 30.
Ohio Wesleyan 29, Manchester 28.
Wittenberg 55, Transylvania 22.
Waynesburg 35, Adrian 26.
St. Louis 32, Arkansas 13.
Creighton 31, Syracuse 27.
Loyola 33, N. D. State 10.
Kansas State 52, Colorado 34.
Central 33, Omaha 16.
Iowa State 38, Drake 15.
Kansas 31, California 15.

BY-PLAYS

Should Be a Great Sporting Year

FROM a sporting point of view, the year 1930 promises to furnish some of the greatest competition, both nationally and internationally, that has yet been presented to the public. There will not be any Olympic Games this year, but there will be many international competitions which will cover about every known field of sport. The year 1929 furnished a full quota of sporting excitement, and the way the veterans either regained or defended their championship titles was a feature.

How many of the 1929 title-holders will have their names again appearing on the list of champions for 1930 is a question which the coming year alone can answer. That there will be a number of new ones seems most certain; but some of the 1929 winners were so superior to the rest of the field that they seem pretty certain to repeat.

Among the events which promise to add to the current year will be the races for the America's Cup between Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock VI and the American defender, which is yet to be selected. It is 10 years since the last series of races, and there is no yachting fixture which can come up to this one. The United States and British amateur golfers will battle for the Walker Cup, while the annual competition for the Davis Cup will again attract the followers of lawn tennis throughout the world. After a three-year lapse, Capt. Thomas Hitchcock Jr. will lead a United States pony polo team against one from Great Britain. These are only a few of the sporting events down on the calendar for 1930; but they show clearly that the follower of clean sports is going to have a very satisfactory 12 months.

Cadets Will Need Replacements

When it comes to figuring out what college football team will meet with the biggest losses by graduations next June, it might be well to consider the United States Military Academy as worthy of the most sympathy. Any team which loses such players as Capt. C. K. Cagle, J. H. Murrell and G. W. R. Perry in one season is going to have plenty of work finding worthy replacements, and, in addition to this, the Cadets will lose Capt. L. M. Jones, who has coached them during the last four years.

Chance for Cross-Word Puzzle Expert

How a basketball championship is going to be figured out in the "Big Nine" is a problem that is puzzling fans in the Middle West. By the peculiar working of the rotating schedules, in which each team meets six rivals twice, and next year trades three of those rivals for the three rivals it did not meet last year; and the further complication of the dropping of University of Iowa, and the scheduling in Iowa's place of some teams which should not be met because they were supposed to rotate off this year, it has come about that several of the strong teams do not meet each other. It appears that, no matter how jumbled the schedule situation became, certain coaches kept their heads clear. Purdue University and University of Michigan, which seem to have bright prospects, do not meet University of Wisconsin, which usually has one of the three strongest teams and looks better than ever now. Both Wisconsin and Purdue are getting along with 10 games each, while all others in the league have 12 title contests. And Purdue, lamentably, does not meet Indiana University, always a challenger for the "Big Ten" title and for the championship of the "basketball State." How Wisconsin will be able to claim a title on 10 games which include neither Michigan nor Purdue, or how Purdue can establish a reasonable right on a 10-game schedule including neither Wisconsin nor Indiana, is something that will take a cross-word puzzle champion to figure out. An easy solution would be to have University of Chicago, which plays Purdue, Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana, not to mention Illinois and Northwestern, win the crown.

Chicago Fans Asking Questions

"Don't the powers that be want Chicago to be an important hockey town?" "Then why did they change the rules in a manner that handicaps the Chicago Black Hawks, makes them lose games when they had been winning, and makes their crowds dwindle where they had been swelling to record-breaking proportions?" "Who ever heard of any other sport changing rules in midseason, anyhow?" These are some of the questions Chicago fans are asking, because the Hawks are not doing so well.

Chicago sport spectators are still to be "sold" on hockey. They can't be "sold" with a losing team. That was shown conclusively during three years of struggling at the Coliseum with unsuccessful combinations.

This season it began to look as if Chicago had a winning team, and the crowds got bigger for every game until the Hawks had to abandon the Coliseum, though tied by a lease, because it could seat only about 8000, and go to the Stadium, which can seat over 16,000. To their first game in the Stadium the Hawks drew 14,000, and it appeared their management made a wise move though paying two rents.

Whether justified or not, Chicago fans appear to feel that about all that has been accomplished has been to slow down the Hawks and slacken interest in the game there. The Hawks had won five games in a row, counting their first game in the Stadium. Then they lost three out of five, and less than 10,000, probably 8000, turned out to see them lose the second game in the Stadium, making it five lost out of seven. This is not only unfortunate for Maj. Frederick McLaughlin and other stockholders in the team, who have spent money with a lavish hand trying to establish hockey in Chicago; but it is unfortunate for the game as a whole. Of course, this might have happened anyhow; but it will be hard to make the rank and file of Chicago fans see it that way.

Student Congress Opposes Subsidies

Recommends Same Wage Scale for Athletes and Students on the Campus

PALO ALTO, Calif. (AP)—Opposition to subsidies in any form for college and university athletes, was expressed in a resolution adopted by the National Student Federation of America, representing schools throughout the United States, at the opening of its fifth annual congress.

The federation defined a subsidy as money paid directly or indirectly without requirement that the recipient do labor other than his athletic performance. The resolution included a recommendation that there be no discrimination in giving employment to athletes and that wage scales for the campus stars and other students be the same.

The congress tabled a motion that it go on record opposing any method of transferring tickets as a means of curbing ticket scalping. It was decided scalping was a local problem in each case.

Robert D. Keith '30 of the University of California at Los Angeles, told the 250 delegates from universities and colleges throughout the United States that the honor system at his college was the "most complete failure" he had ever seen.

LOS ANGELES GETS SIGAFOOS

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Purchase of Francis L. Sigafoos, second baseman of the San Francisco Seals, was announced Friday by the management of the Los Angeles Baseball Club of the Pacific Coast League. Sigafoos was sent to the Seals as part payment for J. Smead Jolley, outfielder, whom the Detroit American League Club recently purchased.

CARDINALS SIGN G. M. O'NEIL

ST. LOUIS (AP)—George M. O'Neil veteran catcher has been signed by the St. Louis Cardinals, President Samuel Breadon announced Friday. O'Neil has served with several major league clubs, both National and American, but in 1928 he was with Toledo of the American Association and last year was with Louisville until sent to his home here, because of a mishap, from which he has recovered.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Dallas Icekings 9, Minnesota 4.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 43

AUBREY V. CLAPPER

Boston Bruins, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey in 1926-27 with the Boston Tigers in the Canadian-American Hockey League. He was born at Newmarket, Ont., Canada, Feb. 9, 1907. He is a right-hand shot, is 6ft. 2in. in height, weighs about 194 pounds and plays right wing and defense. His record:

1924-25—Hastings Seniors, Trent Valley League.
1925-26—Parkdale Canoe Club, Juniors, Ontario Hockey Association.
1926-27—Boston Tigers, Canadian-American Hockey League.
1927-28—Boston Bruins, National Hockey League.
1928-29—Boston Bruins, National Hockey League.

Gandhi Reaffirms Stand on Manifesto

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—"I have meant every word of the joint manifesto, as I did in the now famous Calcutta Congress resolution. The two are in no sense contradictory," Mahatma Gandhi wrote in "Young India," in reply to cables from his "English friends" asking him to reciprocate the effort of the Labor Government to help India.

He adds: "I can wait for a Dominion status constitution if I can get real Dominion status in action. That is to say if there is a real desire on the part of the British people to see India a free and self-respecting nation and on the part of the officials in India, a true spirit of service. But this means the substitution of the steel bayonet by that of good will to the people. Are Englishmen and Englishwomen prepared to rely for the safety of their lives and property upon the good will of the people rather than upon their gun mounted forts? If they are not yet ready there is no Dominion status that would satisfy me."

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	11	2	3	40	22	24
Windsor	10	3	4	61	37	23
Cleveland	9	5	2	46	32	23
Detroit	9	4	4	53	38	22
London	8	2	5	61	53	18
Hamilton	5	2	9	44	45	12
Niagara Falls	3	1	14	36	59	7
Toronto	2	1	13	29	54	5

RESULTS FRIDAY

Buffalo 3, Hamilton 3, overtime.
Cleveland 6, Niagara Falls 5.

BUFFALO LEADS LEAGUE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, Ont.—A goal by Voss, with 35 seconds to play in the third period, and his second of the game, enabled Buffalo Bisons to tie the score against the local Tigers here on Friday night and they were unable to break it after overtime. As a result of the 3-3 tie the visitors went into the lead in the International Hockey League race. Lauder scored two goals for the locals.

CLEVELAND TIES FOR SECOND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.—Cleveland Indians tied Windsor for second place in the International Hockey League race by defeating the Niagara Falls Cataracts on Friday night, 6 to 5. Cleveland scored three goals in the first period, but was outscored, 4 to 2, in the second, and each team scored one in the final 20 minutes. Quesnelle scored three goals for the losers.

MAROONS SIGN AMATEUR

OTTAWA, Ont. (By the Canadian Press)—Moore, young defense star of the Montagnard club in the Ottawa City Hockey League, has accepted terms to finish out the season with the Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League. He will probably be in uniform when the Maroons meet the Boston Bruins at the forum tonight.

OREGON OPENS BASKETBALL

Coach Reinhart Has Two of 1929 Regulars to Work With

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore.—With a squad that has but two varsity athletes of experience on it, the University of Oregon basketball outlook at first glance does not look any too bright for this season. But those who know Coach William J. Reinhart and have watched him bring inexperienced teams to the front in seasons past, are predicting that his five may yet come out well on top in the northern division race.

The only ones remaining from the regular squad of last year are J. F. Eberhardt '31 and C. L. Horner '31. Eberhardt, tall and fast, plays center, and is expected to be outstanding this year. Horner, while small, is speedy and is an unusually efficient guard. Both are expected to figure prominently in games this season.

In V. R. Dolp '32, Reinhart has a real find for scoring. Dolp plays forward unusually well, and in practice games so far this season has been the scoring ace. He throws easily and naturally from any position and is quick in his playing.

Two Veterans Developing

Two members of the reserve squad of last year, H. M. Olinger '31 and W. W. Calkins '31, are working nicely in regular berths so far this year. Olinger is playing guard and Calkins is the running mate of Dolp at forward. Both are developing rapidly and with a little experience are expected to be first class varsity men.

The varsity squad has been reduced to 17 candidates, and these men will play the Conference games which start Jan. 10, when Oregon meets State College of Washington here. Reinhart is also expected to lay the foundation for his next season team, by giving all the men experience, since he will lose very few by graduation.

For reserves Oregon will have Henry Levoff '32, H. F. Dickson '30, K. D. Stevens '32, R. L. Bell '31, W. H. Keenan '32, LeRoy Hughes '31, W. A. Hanley '30, M. M. Rubenstein '31, Claude Mahan '32, R. L. Clark '30, K. M. Potts '32 and C. E. Teague '32. Levoff can play either guard or forward. Other forwards to draw from include Bell, Rubenstein, Keenan, Clark and Potts. Guards are, Stevens, Hughes, Hanley and Mahan. Dickson, large and fairly fast, is a candidate for center.

Added Coaching to Help

Players this season will have the added benefit of expert coaching from Prince L. Callison, regularly employed as freshman football coach, but who has also had considerable experience in basketball. Intensive work for all members of the squad has been the rule so far this year, and all men were kept here most of the Christmas holidays for drill on fine points of the game. The squad has now been cut to the minimum, so that every man can have the maximum of attention.

Oregon opens her schedule in Eugene this season and plays seven games here before starting out on the road. The next game is a short trip to Corvallis to meet Oregon State Agricultural College, and then the final home game is played. All the rest of the dates are away from home. This works out ideal for Oregon, since the inexperienced team can thus get experience on its own floor.

Oregon will not play University of Montana this season, but will meet each of the other teams four times, since games are to be in series of two. The schedule follows:

Jan. 10, 11—State College of Washington at Eugene; 13, 14—University of Idaho at Eugene; 24, 25—University of Washington at Eugene.

Feb. 1—Oregon State Agricultural College at Eugene; 7—Oregon State Agricultural College at Corvallis; 8—Oregon State Agricultural College at Eugene; 15—State College of Washington at Pullman; 17, 18—University of Idaho at Moscow; 22—Oregon State Agricultural College at Corvallis; Feb. 28, March 1—University of Washington at Seattle.

American Scholarship Offered English Boys

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—In a view to promoting good will between England and the United States, a group of American schools has made a most

LAMONT ASKS AID IN CENSUS OF DISTRIBUTION

Tells Boston Business Men New Statistics Will Meet Urgent Demand

The domestic commerce division of the Department of Commerce will undertake, as part of the general census this year, a census of distribution, Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, told business men at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Saturday.

Approximately 95 per cent of available statistics having a bearing on business, he explained, are based on production, leaving but 5 per cent applying to distribution. It is because of the need for information concerning this phase of business, voiced by manufacturers and business men throughout the country, he said, that the distribution census will be attempted.

Tried in Nine Cities

Secretary Lamont said that an experimental census along this line was taken in nine large cities of the country about a year ago, and that the success of this move led to the decision to make it nation-wide.

"In a country of high standards of living like the United States," he said, "the marketing of goods is an extremely complex process, and when we add to that fact the lack of experience in collecting information in this field, the difficulties confronting the census authorities in canvassing distributing establishments are obvious. The Government must call with special emphasis for the cooperation of every distributor of goods to make the result accurate.

"Just as the manufacturers throughout the long history of the census of factory industries have profited, so will our distributors, large and small, wholesale and retail alike, find a satisfactory census of distribution even more beneficial to them than to any other class."

Schedules Better

Secretary Lamont explained that in all fields covered by this great national stock taking—population, agriculture, mining, manufacturing and distribution—the census schedules for 1930 are better than ever before. The census will undoubtedly show a growth in numbers, resources and wealth, he said.

This year's is the decennial census of population and the bi-annual census of manufacturers. More than 100,000 enumerators will be required to do the work, which will begin on April 1, ending in the cities on April 15, and in the country on May 1.

The meeting here was the last of a series held throughout the country to acquaint business men and the general public with the methods and purposes of the census. Speakers besides Secretary Lamont were: Col. L. S. Horner, president of Niles-Bement-Pond Company, chairman of the advisory committee on the census of manufacturers; F. M. Felker of Associated Business Papers, Inc., chairman of the advisory committee on the census of distribution, and Dr. R. J. McFall, chief of the census of distribution division of the Department of Commerce.

Hylan Made Judge, Ending Long Feud

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—With an exchange of compliments and the granting of a judicial post which carries with it a salary of $17,500 a year, John F. Hylan, one-time Mayor of New York, has just been publicly welcomed by Mayor James J. Walker into the Tammany fold again as a justice of the children's court in the Borough of Queens, to serve for a term of 10 years.

This is Mr. Hylan's first appointment as a municipal employee since he retired from the mayoralty on Dec. 30, 1925, following a hotly contested race between him and Mayor Walker, from which the latter emerged the victor.

Mr. Hylan's induction as justice of the Children's Court took place in the Mayor's office, where he had himself, during his eight years as Mayor, sworn in many jurists. It was recalled that prior to his election as Mayor, Mr. Hylan was at one time a city magistrate and later a county judge in Brooklyn.

Judge Hylan, who resigned the mayoralty in 1925, one day before his term expired, in order to obtain a pension, was disappointed in this when the local laws containing this provision were declared unconstitutional. His new position will give him the opportunity to serve out the required time as a municipal employee.

Benefits Indefinite in Boundary Accord

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — In signing the convention with Great Britain, delimiting the boundary between the Philippine Archipelago and British North Borneo, the United States may have acquired just some "islands or rocks," in the frank phraseology of the Department of State.

Officials are not quite sure whether any "islands or rocks" are in the waters concerned, or whether the United States gets any new territory thereby. The Turtle and Mangsee groups are thereabouts, and perhaps some of them have had their sovereignty shifted. If any American citizen would like to settle on an island or rock in the south Pacific he need only get a detailed chart, a microscope, and set forth. He will probably not be disturbed by wild men from Borneo since these islands are now under the efficient management of the British North Borneo Company, which is continued in authority under an "exchange of notes" just effected at Washington.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Harry H. Clifford, Royal Oak, Mich.
Harry H. Siller, Columbus, O.
Joseph S. Robinson, Marblehead, Mass.

Back-Yard Seaplane Takes Air

New Heath Machine Skims Lake Zurich, Near Chicago, and Tops Surrounding Pines Like a Huge Mallard. Handles Easily and Weighs Not Much More Than a Wheelbarrow.

Tiny Seaplane Flies Handily

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A seaplane that is claimed to be the smallest and lightest ever built, that weighs only 340 pounds, takes off from the water in still air in eight seconds and climbs 450 feet the first minute, has been demonstrated at Lake Zurich, near here.

The pontoons do not seem to hamper it in maneuvers and it carries through stunts and readily comes out of tail spins when the opposite control is applied, according to E. B. Heath, president of the Heath Airplane Company, Inc., of Chicago, which developed, and is now marketing, the plane.

"We have been very pleasingly surprised at the performance obtained, which is almost equal to that of the land plane," Mr. Heath reported. "Lake Zurich, where the experimental work was done, is only a mile in diameter, and is completely surrounded by tall timber which causes considerable down draft. This is the first seaplane that has been built to fly from such a small lake.

"It has been flown from the lake in all kinds of weather, with high winds and with no winds, and has had no difficulty in getting up and out of the lake safely.

"It is possibly due to the extremely low takeoff and landing speed of the plane that it leaves the water so quickly. The pontoons themselves weigh 30 pounds each and are 9ft. 6in. in length, 12in. in depth, and 16in. in width. They are approximately 4ft. 3in. in depth on centers.

"Construction consists of a wooden skeleton over which waterproof plywood is used. This is secured to the framework by brass wood screws. The pontoon gear is so constructed that the change between the landing gear and pontoon requires no alteration whatever of the fuselage or the fittings."

Reduction of Fees on Passports Urged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Holding that the present high rate of passport fees is a relic of war times and is an unnecessary encumbrance to travelers, the New York Board of Trade is preparing to urge on the Government that the existing $10 charge be reduced to the pre-war rate of $2.

A committee which has been conducting an investigation of the subject, will present these conclusions in a report to the board's January meeting. The report also will cite figures, showing that the United States Government receives about $1,700,000 annually from passport fees, while the cost of the service is about 10 per cent of that sum. Since an American traveler to England must now pay $10 passport fee, $10 for British visa and $5 for steamship ticket tax, the committee said, the total amounts to practically 10 per cent of the cost of a round-trip tourist cabin passage.

"A passport is simply a certificate of citizenship, which one must have to travel," W. J. L. Banham, president of the board, said, "and the issuance of such passport is a service which the Government should render to its citizens at low cost. Most certainly the Government should not expect to make 1000 per cent profit out of the cost of administering the bureau."

MAYOR OF RICHMOND ON YORKTOWN BOARD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—George P. Coleman, Mayor, formerly State Highway Commissioner, has been named the representative of Williamsburg to serve on the joint state executive committee, of which S. O. Bland (D.), Representative from Virginia, is chairman, to prepare plans for the Yorktown sesquicentennial in 1931, in commemoration of Cornwallis's surrender.

It is hoped to have the old Colonial Capitol take some significant part in the celebration of 1931-32, when Yorktown and Wakefield will compete in doing honors to Washington, who, with the aid of friendly France, made Yorktown the "cradle of independence," and a shrine of liberty.

Women M. P.'s Claim Right to Enter Distinguished Strangers' Gallery

Men's Traditional Preserves in British House of Commons Are Subject of Attack—Curious Anomalies Remain in Rules of 'Mother of Parliaments'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A plea for the opening to women of the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons has been made to the Speaker by women members. Their letter runs:

"We are venturing to approach you to ask if it would be possible to make some small alterations in the practice now followed of excluding women from the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery. We feel very keenly the position of inequality in which this places distinguished visitors who come to see us in the British House of Commons. We have had, for example, visitors who are themselves members of other parliaments, and while we have to thank you for your courtesy in giving them admission to Mr. Speaker's Gallery, you will, I am sure, agree with us that it would be much pleasanter for them to occupy places in the other gallery, and it would not put us in the difficult position of having to point out to them that, while men members of Parliament from other countries may have admission, women members cannot."

Another of the restricted areas is found in the Press Gallery which, in spite of constant representations, is still denied to the reporters for women's newspapers.

These two galleries are not the only places in the House of Commons which are or have been denied to women. Until a year ago, the Strangers' Dinning Room was reserved exclusively for the male guests of Members of Parliament; and it was not until Miss Ellen Wilkinson raised the question that the Kitchen Committee relaxed sufficiently to allow a woman member to entertain a woman visitor to dinner—but not to lunch.

Another curious regulation, Miss Underwood explained, lies in the ban on the seats under the Strangers' Gallery which are available for the technical advisers of the members of the Opposition. No women are allowed here, although, oddly enough, there is no regulation against their occupation of the seats reserved for the technical advisers of Government members.

"In November, 1928," Miss Underwood said, "We asked the Speaker whether this strange arrangement could not be altered, but his reply assured us that he felt the time had not arrived in which to change the existing regulations."

TRADE WITH CANADA GOOD, SAYS PHILLIPS

WASHINGTON (AP)—A favorable report of relations between the United States and Canada was given President Hoover by William Phillips, former Minister from this country to the neighboring Dominion. Mr. Phillips called on the President Jan. 2 for the first time since he resigned the post recently.

Mr. Phillips said he believed Canada and the United States would greatly increase their trade with each other in 1930. Both countries, he said, had added tremendously to their imports from each other during 1929.

WATCH REPAIRING
REASONABLE PRICES
All Types of Jewelry Repaired
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Interest begins the 10th day of each month. Deposits can be made by mail.
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BOSTON
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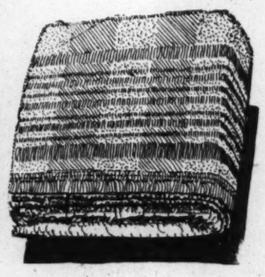
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Announcing
A Special Preliminary Sale Consisting of
Antique and Modern Furniture
Metals, and Fabrics at our Retail Store, 342 Boylston St.
Monday, January 6th to Saturday, January 11th
This sale which precedes our annual clearance sale at our warehouse is for the most important things which are difficult to show at the larger sale.
The collection includes chairs, stools, tables, desks, chests, mirrors, trays, torcheres, tile tables, plant stands, floor lamps, lighting fixtures, candlesticks, hangings and panels of damask, table linens, rugs, and many other unique and typical Carbone importations both old and new.
Prices are such as to insure immediate disposal, and goods are sold for *immediate delivery in their present condition* only.
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Eveready model 54
Eveready A C screen grid No. 54 receiver and full-toned electro-dynamc speaker are housed in the most luxurious cabinet of their current line. This cabinet has sliding doors and is of a size and character to harmonize with and add to the decorative scheme of any home.
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MODEL 54
EVEREADY
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complete with R.C.A. tubes
3 screen-grid tubes | electro-dynamic speaker | 245 push pull
We proudly offer what we believe to be our greatest radio value. Jordan's annual radio sale has for years been acclaimed throughout the country and we expect this event to make radio history. The outstanding features of this set more than uphold the fine tradition of Jordan's value-giving radio history. Made by the great National Carbon Company, who have spent more than one million and a half dollars in advertising this set from coast to coast.
We anticipate such a great response to this offer that we advise an early selection.
beautiful cabinet | complete with R.C.A. tubes
May be purchased on budget payment plan
Cash payment is only $10
balance on convenient terms
On Sale in Five Sections
2 on street floor, main store; street floor, annex regular radio section; street floor, store for men
THE STREET FLOOR, STORE FOR MEN WILL BE OPEN FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE FROM 8 A. M. TO 9 P. M.
OUTSTANDING FEATURES
never before to our knowledge assembled in any radio outfit of anything near this price:
1. 3 screen grid tubes in a set of latest design
2. Finest tone quality—Electro-dynamic speaker
3. Cabinet of beautiful design, rich finish, sturdy construction
4. Power, sensitivity and selectivity
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6. Amazingly low price
Always the best, only the best in radio at Jordan's

INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

The Prices That Didn't Break

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

A GREAT many people seem to have difficulty in believing that the prices on antiques have risen naturally during the last few years. Every few months somebody will take much space in print by giving 57, more or less, varieties of reasons why the prices are bound to crumble or crash.

Doubtful people have been telling us the same thing in different ways for 15 or 20 years. If, in the meantime, they have stood still while their friends and the public have bought at going prices each year, these seeming pessimists must have missed a lot of good stuff at figures that would seem low now.

It is an easy matter for anyone to find and to cite occasional out-of-scale high prices to support a claim that values are so ridiculous that they can't possibly hold up. Such arguments might mention auction prices reached where two or three obstinate persons carried bids up to where they had never gone for the article in question. It may then be reasoned that these excited competitors really represented a considerable group and that their offers set a new level of values.

Auction Extremes Meaningless

Anyone who has followed the auction game in any appreciable measure knows that such sporadic contests have no significance, beyond proving that two more people can show ridiculous persistence and apparent ignorance in their efforts to possess a certain object.

A case in point was noticed at a country auction a few months ago when two people were striving to own a very unwholesome looking milking stool. The fact that one of them finally carried it off in exchange for $8.75 is no proof that the milking stool market was inflated. Dealers thereabouts did not, as a result, mark up these rustic utensils from 50 cents to $5 or $6. All it does mean is this—that a great many buyers with abundant surplus cash and with deficiency of knowledge are at large and active.

The general stability of prices on Colonial and early Federal home furnishings during the last two months should give the buyer something to think about.

Nobody probably needs to be reminded of what happened in the New York Stock Exchange from late October to mid-November. People in other sections of the country may think they got some notion of the mental turmoil that the tumbling of security prices caused in those days. Although this condition was well reported in the press, one needed to be there and to meet men in many lines of business to understand the severity of the impact and the prompt tightening of every buyer's grip on his funds, whether they had shrunk or not.

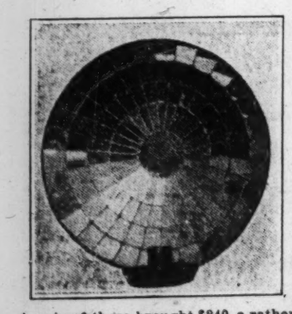
Sales During Slump of Stocks

In the first 10 days of November two important sales of early American furniture and decorations were held at the American Art Association. One of these was on Nov. 2 and the next began five days later, running for three days. That means that these sales came at what appeared to be the most unfavorable period for several years. No doubt the owners of these consignments would have paid several thousand dollars for the privilege of canceling their dates. Of course this could not be done, for the sales had been planned for months in advance and had been widely advertised.

Now let us notice what half-a-dozen representative articles brought at the sale on Nov. 2, when the McDaniel collection went under the hammer, the sale of the following week having been reported in these

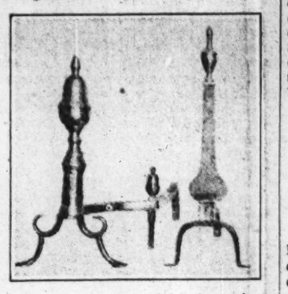
columns on Nov. 30. Mr. McDaniel picked up a variety of good things—glass, pewter, china, as well as furniture. There were pewter lamps that sold from $20 to $55 each, fair prices on the whole. One of these things had an octagonal oil reservoir and a well-shaped stem; it brought $375.

One of the rare items that every person with an old house is looking for is the really old candle sconce.



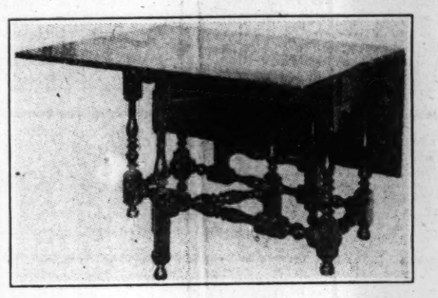
A pair of these brought $240, a rather good figure, although not excessive. Certainly no "panic" bargain.

We have become quite accustomed to seeing andirons sell for large amounts. No person likes to put modern hardware into a fireplace which was built 125 to 200 years ago. Still, $350 did seem rather high for the pair with acorn finials, one being pictured here. Another pair, made of wrought iron except the tops, which were brass, brought $120. These prices are two or three times those charged in Boston shops.



As we have remarked before, there does seem to be a soft spot in prices when gateleg tables are reached. I fancy that people don't like to bump knees and ankles as much as using one of these tables necessitates. Certainly the "gateleg" may command as much sentiment and respect for its design and construction as any other piece of similar date and character. For all that, the generally sensible public finds them lacking in convenience and lets this one sell for $275—a low price.

One more item, and this in the



mahogany class, also indicates prices of antiques were not seriously jolted, even when the stock market was falling from the forty-fourth story to the sub-basement. A pair of Gothic Chippendale carved chairs with needlepoint covering for the seats is barely suggested by the illustration here. It does not show the curling

leafage on the top rail nor the interlacing strapwork of the splat. This is an example of good American chair such as anyone might be pleased to have and to pass on to posterity. The two sold for $950, a good figure.

If prices will hold up in this manner in the presence of such unfavorable conditions, it is difficult to understand how anyone can doubt that the steadily rising values of really good things are normal and natural.

Reifsnyder Sale, What of It?

Well-poised collectors and dealers of good judgment get no false impressions from the prices at the Reifsnyder sale. There were certain things offered then which were unique and had been the objects of long-continued, well-considered publicity. The prices which they brought have only the slightest bearing on the general run of excellent colonial cabinet work, which is found in the best shops. The chair that went for $33,000 is in a class of its own, with no comparison possible. If it had brought twice what it did, it is hard to see how it would influence the value of the chair last pictured, hundreds of similar ones being on the market.

If another wonderful chair, much the same in excellence and history, should turn up, it would almost certainly bring much less than $33,000. It is the wholly unique and the superlatively fine that commands a price which disregards precedent. Such an event as this chair sale ranks along with the one at which the autograph of Button Gwinnett brought $28,500. This was the first time his signature had been offered. No other being known to exist, it promised to become a profitable venture for the dealer who got it. Eight months later another copy appeared in the market, and this went for $18,600.

Since then others have come to light, but their declining prices no longer interest the public. So might fall the esteem for the $33,000 chair should others as good be found, for its once solitary superfineness would have to be shared with later arrivals.

What Does Seem Clear

I do not mean to give the impression that trade in American antiques, so-called, has not been at all affected by the financial Wall Street turmoil. Certainly there has been a slowing-up, probably some forced selling has taken place at less-than-usual figures. What does seem clear to me is a steady and strong and quiet market that showed weakness only slightly if at all, in one of the severest tests that it has had in many years. This is to me one indication that good and fine furniture and decorations of Colonial and early Federal times is even more firmly established than ever before in favor and value.

Remember, too, that prices have never yet declined generally, during the post-war readjustment. There has been a slow but constant increase in the amounts that people have been happy to pay for these things that give them so much pleasure. I can see not the slightest reason for any such buyer to be otherwise than wholly content, in the belief that they have spent their money wisely. More than that, I see plenty of indications that no one should put off buying now, with the expectation of a drop in prices, soon or ever. Shopping around should always be done, provided you visit dependable shops. That much hestitation is advisable, not more, I believe.

Happenings in London

By "COLLECTOR"

A remarkable new hoard of old English coins of great interest to collectors has recently been acquired, I hear, by the British Museum.

It appears that a gardener in Sussex struck his spade abainst a hard object which proved to be an earthenware pot. He dug it up and opened it to find that it contained 64 gold coins, which proved to be nothing less than gold "nobles" dating from the reign of King Edward III to that of King Henry VI.

The Crown is legally entitled to all such "treasure-trove," but in this instance the British Treasury authorities, following a precedent set some years ago, have presented the gardener with the full value of the coins, amounting to some hundreds of dollars. Forty-eight of the coins discovered which have been added to the museum's cases have not hitherto been represented in the national collection.

A Pleasant Story

Another little romance of the salesroom is provided by the case of the two ladies from Scotland. The couple, who had seen better days, moved to a little suburban home at Woking, near London. In furnishing their new home they purchased six modern chairs and a settee, covering the somewhat inartistic upholstery with some old needlework they had brought from their Scottish home.

Financial difficulties decided them to try to sell the chairs and settee and they were recently dispatched to a famous Piccadilly auction room. Their joyful surprise may be imagined when their pieces realized approximately £3000—a veritable fortune to the happy couple.

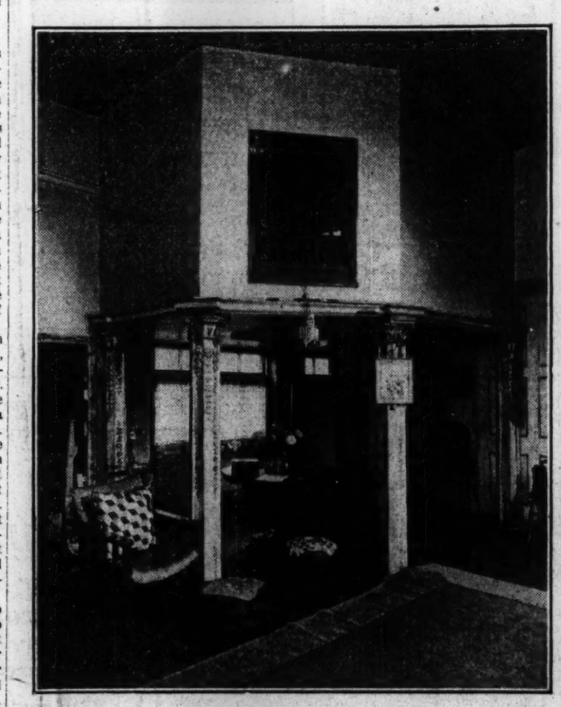
A further delightful surprise followed them when the dealer who purchased them stripped off the old needlework—which was all he cared about—and had the six chairs and settee returned, with compliments, to the former owners.

A Remarkable Gift

A famous Bond Street dealer, who specializes in ancient foreign silver, and at a recent exhibition of antiques showed a lovely enameled cup made by Benvenuto Cellini, the world's greatest goldsmith, has commemorated a fiftieth anniversary in an unusual manner.

In celebration of it he has presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum a priceless Columbine Cup, attributed by a high authority to Christoph Jamnitzer, the master craftsman silversmith of Nuremberg, Germany. The beautiful cup is one of a group of similar pieces, resembling in form the columbine flower, enriched with engravings of Old Testament scenes and embossed with cherubs, masks and figures symbolizing the sciences.

They were made as diploma pieces in the sixteenth century, by order of the famous Nuremberg Guild of Goldsmiths, but this dealer's gift is the only one of its kind known, I believe, which possesses a cover.



A little Gothic window is an ingenious device for giving additional light to a mezzanine room

The Pleasing Mezzanine

By MRS. GORDON-STABLES

IN THESE days the mansions of the great are rapidly being converted into maisonettes for the many, and a single vast Victorian room becomes, if not an entire flat, at least a considerable portion of one. This makes the problem of reconciling the original loftiness with a shrunken width and length apt to prove not a little baffling. Dreary seems the room that is disproportionately high, and futile are attempts to entice an atmosphere of coziness and intimacy beneath a ceiling that recedes into a void of shadows and distances.

Here the introduction of a mezzanine floor does dual duty. First, it disposes, when neatly proportioned, of the difficulty of this undue loftiness, by bringing down the ceiling to a measurement in keeping with the rest of the room. Second, it gives to the restricted domain a further floor space.

Like all expedients for altering or modifying existing architectural conditions, it has its pitfalls. Under the inexpert hand it may prove the least decorative of space-developing methods, just as under efficient designing, it may become a really decorative asset. Its authentic aim must be to give it the appearance of being part of the original architectural design. If, as too often happens, it proclaims aloud its utilitarian and makeshift origin, then it will prove a lasting blemish.

In an Artist's Studio

The illustrations show to what pleasing ends a mezzanine may be contrived, provided a little imagination and ingenuity be brought to bear upon it. Indeed in this Kensington studio, the home of a woman flower-painter of distinction, the improvised mezzanine actually represents a feature of conspicuous attractiveness. Each attendant necessity has been rendered a means of adding quaintness of character.

Thus, the need for giving each of the rooms subdivided upon the mezzanine, a lighting beyond that provided by the window on the outer wall (one must light a mezzanine room liberally if it is to prove cheerful), has given the designer the opportunity for introducing an amusing conceit in both cases.

In one he has chosen to insert a little Gothic window, whose woodwork, stained to ebony, is suggestive of one set high in the wall of some Andalusian house. The wall, papered in a deep honey color, further suggests the warmth of the Spanish landscape, and irresistibly the eye is drawn again and again to its charm. At night the light that is dimly discerned from within is emphasized below by a hanging circlet of white and emerald lustres, resulting in a curiously interesting effect.

Outer Walls Simulated Here

In the other room has been exploited a ruse which is well worth the attention of all potential builders of mezzanines. On either side of the window on the inner wall, flanked by the staircase giving access to it, has been fixed a little shutter painted in malachite green. To develop this suggestion of an outer wall, a small sill has been added, just wide enough to take a trio of tiny plants of colored glass, useful little notes of gay hue.

Further, the artist has painted in, both immediately above the window and below it, a modicum of red brickwork. Its white cement filling serves to add a nice touch to the whole of this simulated window treatment.

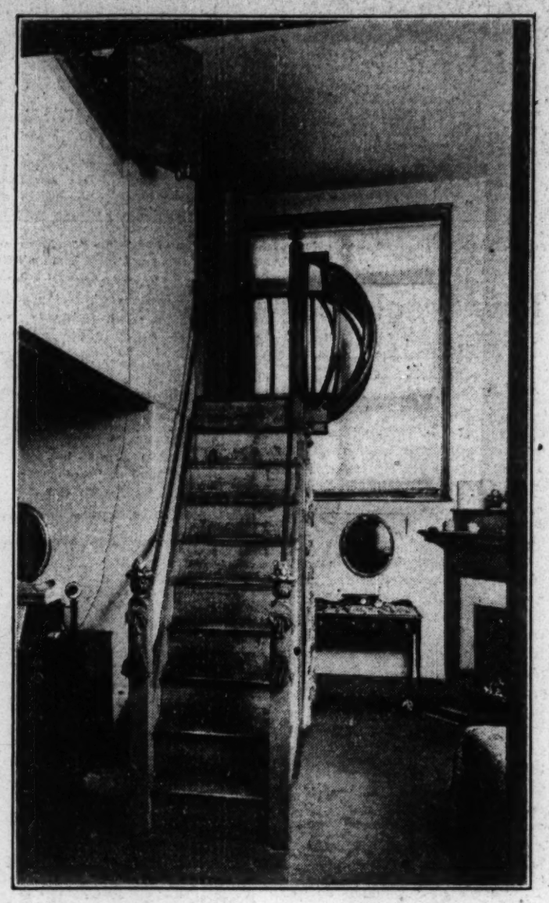
Note, too, the opportunity for the utilization of some fine old Italian pillars of carved and partially gilt wood. These were brought from a Renaissance palace, and now solve triumphantly what so often proves a difficulty. That is, the question of supporting artistically the mezzanine that encroaches upon the original room only to a partial extent, leaving the remainder of its pristine height untouched. The irregularity of effect which such a device entails is perhaps one of its greatest qualities. As such it endears itself to those who care for deviations from the too usual boxlike room.

An Attractive Stairway

How to lead up to the mezzanine in a fashion which shall once more add to, rather than detract from, the general beauty of the scheme, is the second puzzle that confronts one in this connection. Our photograph shows this met by means of a most entertaining flight of steps, to which a stout rope of red twisted wool acts as balusters. The top terminates in a "crinoline-balcony," reminiscent of the days when nineteenth century belles wore skirts of a circumference that demanded both chairs and railings, made to accommodate them suitably.

The newel posts to the steps of polished oak terminate in pineapples of carved and gilded wood. If the treads are a trifle steep, one forgets all that in the joy of ascending and descending so original and unexpected a feature.

Thus, a studio, which must have looked just a little gaunt and forbidding in its original form, has positively gained by being made to afford its owner a considerably increased accommodation. And in the same way, pompous and unwelcoming rooms of the inordinate height that we find in so many old-fashioned mansions, may be reduced to proportions more appealing in their modesty.



Flight of steps, with attractive balusters made of red twisted wool, terminating in a "crinoline balcony"

Arrangements and Ingenuities

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Grasping the Thistle

THERE are two old adages which one may often remember to advantage in facing the problems presented by a room. They are, "take the bull by the horns," and "grasp the thistle." A feature which seems originally ugly frequently may become the center of pleasant attraction by means of being emphasized, whereas efforts at concealment would leave it still awkwardly assertive.

For example, an attic was being made into a workroom for a writer. Through its center ran a chimney of ungracious form; it was merely a rectangle of red bricks. The decorator decided to make this ugly thing the most interesting feature of the study. With this idea in view, she accepted the division of the room into two parts, made almost inevitable by the column.

On one side she flanked it by a curtain of red cretonne on which was depicted in black a fantastic map of the seas and continents, their fauna and flora gigantically straddling over waves and mountain ranges. The space between the chimney and the wall on the other side was left open, at the extreme end a screen covered with brick-red fabrikoid being so placed as to lead diagonally into the inner room. In front of the chimney a desk, painted an orange-ivory tone, took a commanding position. Over it, against the bricks but only about two-thirds their width, was hung a black and gold Japanese panel.

American Indian rugs were used on the floor and as a covering for the couch, contributing suitable geometrical designs to this distinctly architectural room and reds, black and warm tans to the color scheme. The sloping walls were washed with orange-ivory paint, and the dormer windows curtained with yellow rayon.

A final touch of genius was contributed by covering the electric bulbs with lantern-like frames, chimney-shaped, and covered with rayon like the window curtains but marked off with white paint into the semblance of bricks—as if a brick chimney were the most beautiful thing in the world and worthy of reiteration!

So much for the outer room. On its other side the chimney was made interesting in another manner. Five shelves, painted a dull flat black, were constructed in the form of a V and riveted to the brick facing. The volumes placed in them tipped fantastically as the shelves hurried downward into the point.

The geographical curtain was made double so that its scene was equally alluring in the inner room, and the same cretonne was used for a couch cover and table runner. Walls, floors and windows were, of course, treated identically in the two divisions. In the midst of the scheme and monarch of all it surveyed, the proud chimney dominated the arrangement.

The Art of Concealment

Exceedingly hard things to handle when doing over basements are the pipes which run along the tops of walls. Of course, one can be an extreme modernist and claim that there is beauty in these because they perfectly express their function, but to most of us they are annoying. In one basement their concealment was accomplished by swathing them in asbestos, to eliminate the element of excessive heat, and then hanging in front of them a dado of brightly patterned cretonne. A taut wire was run from wall to wall through the upper hem and another through the lower one.

In another basement a three-sided frame covered with cheesecloth painted with splotchy designs in bright colors, covered the asbestos-wrapped pipes. The frames served also as a medium for indirect lighting, for bulbs were placed within them, at intervals, producing a pleasantly diffused illumination.

The English cabinetmaker, John Morley, making a copy of "the Gillingham chair," which sold not long ago at auction for $8500

Furniture That Reveals Ideals

By RALPH C. ERSKINE

II

PROBABLY no enterprise will attempt to build more completely from the ground up than did we for our shop in the North Carolina mountains. Not only were skilled workmen lacking, necessitating the training of mountain lads who had never held a tool in their hands, but even the wood itself was sawn from the log in the little shop in which it was to be made into furniture.

A short-log, band-saw mill was installed. The mountaineers would cut great logs of black walnut, "snake" them out with their ox-teams and draw them laboriously to this mountain shop. Wild cherry, probably one of the finest cabinet woods known, and mountain birch, a native wood with color almost as deep as mahogany, were also used.

Of problems and doubts there were many, such as on the day that a couple of mountain lads came with their long guns and stood outside the door, ready to avenge a fancied grievance on pay-roll day. Another, the difficulties in making men who had never kept specified hours of labor, feel any sense of responsibility for turning up for work sooner than three or four days after a pay day.

The Rod Preferred to the Rule

Just one more story of Uncle Jim Gosnell to let you get the feeling of permanence of custom in furniture-making. He had been at work in the shop for six months or more. A young engineer who was aiding in the setting of machinery, asked one day if I realized that Uncle Jim could not read a two-foot rule, and to prove his point told me to watch carefully the next time I gave him the dimensions of a chair.

Soon an opportunity came, in helping Uncle Jim get a more comfortable angle to the back and more ample size of seat to a chair that he termed a "nurse chair." Told to get out his rule, he placed it knowingly on the seat of the chair, and when the dimensions were given he looked at the rule, measured the front, measured the side, and apparently seemed satisfied. Back to the office I went.

But soon Uncle Jim put his head in at the door, and said, "I disremember those measurements you gave me, would you mind coming out again?" He had in his hand a square rod about four feet long, and when I measured off the proper width of seat he placed his rod against the chair and made a notch on one of the corners; then the same with the depth of seat, the same with the position for the rungs and splats, and height of back.

Type of an Ancient Craft

My Scotch cabinetmaker, James Graham, had told me that the man who lays out the design of a piece of furniture on paper is called the "rod man." He explained that it was customary to sketch in full size the plan of a piece of furniture on a long clear board, and when everything was correct, coat this over with clear shellac, and put it away as "the rod." When Uncle Jim cut the notches in his square rod, I was face to face with a far more primitive form of rod man, and that in him was the ancient craft typified. There on this rod were all the dimensions required for an entire chair.

The years have passed and Uncle Jim is with us no more. The workmen gathered together in that little shop in the mountains have been moved to a beautiful establishment at Stamford, Conn. Today skillful craftsmen, trained with all the years of apprenticeship in England, Scotland, Portugal, Italy and France, are gathered there, fashioning furniture for American homes.

Thus Thinks a Skilled Craftsman

In contrast to the primitive point of view of Uncle Jim Gosnell, I quote James Hircock, a carver recently at work on the Gillingham chair illustrated above:

"I consider that an example of pure Chippendale," he said. "When I first came to America, I thought that I would find the American antiques crude and provincial, but this is fine. It has all the honest solid character. You can tell a lot about a people from the furniture. Look at the Queen Anne stuff. It's steady and solid and sturdy, just like the English.

"That Gillingham chair now, even its faults are lovely. The ornament of the splat is not quite symmetrical and one side of the crest rail is higher than the other. That is what gives it its character and individuality. It's like a charming old face. It shows that it was made by one particular man, who was a fine workman."

Such an intelligent understanding of their work is not rare in the craftsmen who have gathered with other workmen to solve the problems of making choice furniture for American homes today.

Correct Fabrics

A FEW weeks ago we mentioned some data that had been arranged by Stern Bros. of New York City, listing the fabrics and floor coverings that were suitable for different schemes of period furnishing. These suggestions seem so useful and so correctly chosen that they are here reprinted with the permission of the management.

In Early English Rooms,
with the stalwart masculinity of Elizabethan and Jacobean oak furniture, these fabrics are suitable: crewel embroideries of bold design; antique velours and velvets, rich and strong in color; antique satins; rich damasks; brocatelles; rough, heavy silks; plain linens; linens block printed Jacobean patterns; cretonnes in Jacobean patterns; monks cloth; frieze; tapestry.

On floors: solid color, broadloom carpeting or Oriental rugs in bolder patterns.

In Queen Anne Rooms,
with the gracious walnut furniture of this era, which is in perfect taste and scale for present-day apartments, these coverings and hangings are advised: silk damasks; velvets and cut velvets; embroideries, as petit point and gros point; crewel embroideries in finer designs.

Oriental rugs in smaller patterns or solid color. Broadloom carpeting.

In Eighteenth Century English Rooms,
with the rich simplicity of mahogany furniture designed by the English master craftsmen, Sheraton, Heppelwhite, Adam; also with Federal American furniture, the following are proper: Fine silks in small patterns; striped silks; toiles, chintzes and printed cottons; damasks.

Small scale, all-over patterned rugs; plain or banded carpets.

In Directoire Rooms,
with furniture that borrowed the classic simplicity of ancient Greece and Pompeii, should be used: toiles; striped silks; damasks; fine silk velvets; taffetas; satins.

Aubusson rugs or solid color broadloom carpeting for floors.

In Early American Rooms,
with the charming simplicity of the maple furniture of the early colonies, are associated: colorful chintzes, glazed and unglazed: toiles; cretonnes; linens; monk's cloth; crewel embroideries; India prints, patchwork and quilted fabrics.

Hooked rugs, small Oriental scatter rugs, rag rugs and wool rugs for floor coverings.

In Modern Rooms,
furnished with the new directness, simplicity and good taste of the best in contemporary design, employ modern fabrics that are distinctive in weave and design, and in coloring. They are an integral part of the new spirit of simplicity, subtlety and restraint. Modern fabrics range from jute and rayon to superb damasks.

Floor coverings are solid color broadloom carpeting, or modern rugs in harmonious colorings.

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Building Clothes Closets That Do Their Jobs Well

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Chicago

"WHEN I get ready to build my home, I'll have the clothes closets made first," a friend once said jestingly. "Then if I have any money and space left, I'll build the rest of the house around them." That friend appreciated the convenience, comfort and indeed the saving of housekeeping time in having the right size and type of closets, properly placed and well equipped.

These unseen but much-used corners of the house are one of the secrets of comfort and pleasure in the daily round of living. When each closet does its own job in its own section of the house, the wheels of housekeeping spin more smoothly and much joy is derived from having adequate space for all the articles called into daily use as well as for those requiring temporary storing.

Journeying from one end of the house to another for wearing apparel crowded into the only available niche should not be necessary when closets are placed in or near the rooms where they are most needed. To have a large roomy closet, for instance, in the guest room which inevitably becomes the storeroom for the whole family would show lack of forethought in the floor plans. The guest ordinarily does not need so much space, and having members of the family filing through for stray sweaters or occasional topcoats may not be conducive to hospitality.

Begins With Style of House

Even the architecture of a house in some cases affects the shape and utility of closets. People who have built houses with sharply pitched roofs with that low-hanging effect have been amazed to find the space under the sloping roof entirely inadequate for full-height closets. Thus the question of closet space actually begins with the choice of architecture.

Although acknowledging that each family has its own peculiar needs, yet several types of closets are suggested here. They are: a large cedar closet, a linen closet, a built-in wardrobe closet, a shallow small one, and possibly duplicates of some of these.

Ready-made wardrobe closets are on the market which may be bought already equipped with drawers, wardrobe and shelves. When one of these is delivered from the factory, it is ready to be slid between the unfinished walls during building operations. It is then nailed or screwed into place and finished off with a molding. Placed in a recess of the wall, this closet leaves only the double doors visible. They are flush with the walls of the room and come in unfinished wood, which may be stained or painted along with the other woodwork.

This wardrobe closet is approximately 7 feet high, 4 feet wide and 1½ feet deep. When the double doors swing open, one door carries a full-length mirror and the other has ample room for racks for shoes, hats, etc. Nine drawers which pull out and tip down fill one-half of the closet. The other half contains a sliding clothes rack and a place for umbrellas. The whole is quite compact and is especially useful in a small bedroom with little furniture, or in a study or den sometimes used as a bedroom, where a bureau or chiffonier would mar the appearance of the room. When the doors are closed, any type of room is obtainable, and when open there is both closet space for full-length clothes and drawers which answer for bureau and chiffonier.

The Linen Closet

The linen closet, of course, should be as near the bathroom as possible. Some prefer to have it open into the bathroom itself. If one wishes to go to the expense of having much carpenter work done, drawers are built which pull out when the door is open. The same purpose is served, however, by shelves. These are kept dustless by a curtain hung from a rod at the top if the door does not prove sufficient protection.

The cedar closet is another type which is especially valuable. The cedar lining may be obtained by using cedar wood or by plastering the walls with a cedar composition. For the wood lining, aromatic cedar random length boards three-eighths of an inch in thickness are used. These are tongued and grooved and fastened to a sheathing which goes directly on the studding. The shelves, ceiling and floor should be also of cedar. Since this closet must be kept as air-tight as possible, it must be planned to take clothes used only occasionally or those to be stored temporarily.

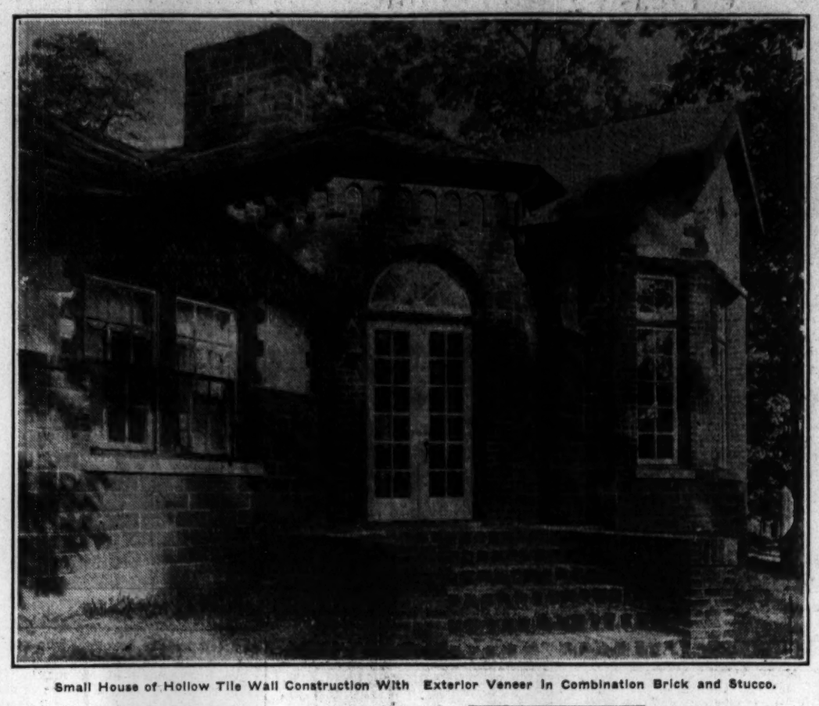
Cedar plaster on the other hand is a relatively new product on the market which the manufacturers claim is dust proof, moth proof, and fireproof, besides giving the pleasant odor of cedar. The plastering job may be done by a special man, or if one is handy with the brush and accurate in following directions, one may accomplish the work himself. The powdered cedar is bought by the pound at a hardware or paint store and is mixed with water according to directions until the mixture is thin enough to be applied to the walls by means of a paint brush or calcimine brush, and thick enough to adhere to the walls without running. It may be applied directly to plain wall board. One-sixteenth of an inch thickness is recommended for the plaster. Since a closet of this kind should be kept closed as much as possible, it ought to occupy a less handy part of the house, but nevertheless be accessible to all members of the family.

Rods and Racks

Some attention should be given to the new pull-out rods and racks, available for closet equipment before the size of the closet is decided upon. These may be very advantageously fastened in their place when the closet is built without a waste of space.

The location of the closet with reference to the exterior walls of the house is also an important consideration. No one enjoys getting up on a cold winter morning and wrapping himself in a cold bath robe which has been hanging in a frigid closet. These cold closets result when much of the wall space coincides with the exterior walls of the house. If a closet measuring two feet by five feet, for instance, has its five feet along an exterior wall, it will be much colder than if only the two-foot end were against the exterior wall, leaving the long side between inner walls. Especially a children's closet might very appropriately be planned for inner walls, so that the little dresses and suits will be nice and warm for the boys and girls.

Fore thought in taking into consideration the placing of the furniture at the same time that the position of the closet is decided upon will prevent awkward arrangement necessitating walking around a bed, for instance, every time a trip to the clothes closet is made. As in other details, the home builder will do well to study the closet question carefully.



Small House of Hollow Tile Wall Construction With Exterior Veneer in Combination Brick and Stucco.

Hollow Tile for Construction With Brick or Stucco Veneer

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Chicago

STROLLING through the oft-inviting streets of a modern residential district and observing the varied types of houses is an ideal way for the prospective builder to obtain ideas for finishing his own house. He very likely will see one of stucco, another of brick and perhaps one of tile, as well as those that have effectively employed drop siding and shingles. But what is immediately behind the attractive exterior? What, for instance, is between the beautifully textured stucco and the plaster on the inside of the wall? This question may be of far more importance than the outside appearance.

The outer finish often is only a shell, or veneer, in these days of short cuts to building economies. Upon the construction of the wall back of this shell—the kind and quality of materials and workmanship—may depend the size of the coal bills in winter, comfort from summer's sun, and possibly the resale value of the house.

The sidewalls, as they are called, of the new brick home may be of solid brick masonry construction. Again, they may have a framework of wood studding faced with wood siding, with stucco or with brick facing. Or they may be built up solidly of hollow tile, or of hollow tile faced with stucco or brick veneer.

Effective Insulation

Hollow tile as a building material for residences has grown in favor in recent years as it is a "permanent" type of construction, yet effects economies over other forms of masonry. Each tile has several voids or cells which, when laid up, form long troughs of "dead air," acting as an effective insulator.

There are several kinds of hollow tile. Some are made of clay burned at high temperature. Others are of cinder, straw, clay mixed with cement and concrete, generally referred to as light-weight building blocks. For sidewall construction a "load bearing" tile must be used.

Each type of hollow tile has its own advantages and drawbacks. Some can be sawed and nailed to. Some are called more fireproof than others, and there is often a different degree of moisture absorption, an important item to consider.

Hollow tile made of clay with a finished texture face also may be obtained in many colors, from black to light yellow, including reds and greens. These need no exterior finish. They are sometimes used in the lower half of the wall where the upper part is finished with stucco or brick for decorative purposes.

Exterior Finishes

One of the chief assets of hollow tile is the fact that the outer surfaces will take whatever exterior finish the builder desires, if the proper type of tile is selected. Stucco may be applied directly to the tile and, under certain conditions and precautions, plaster may be applied directly to the interior without lathing. If stucco is chosen, the tile should be thoroughly dampened before the stucco is applied. A dry tile surface will suck the moisture out of the stucco, not allowing it to set and harden in its own moisture.

It is estimated that 75 per cent of the cost of a building often is paid for labor. Hollow tile makers claim it is the cheapest "permanent" construction. Made in large units, or blocks, it requires less time of the mason than laying bricks of ordinary size. A tile unit measuring 8 inches by 12 inches by 12 inches, for instance, will form the same amount of wall as 14 bricks, at a saving of one-half the mortar and from one-third to one-half the labor, the manufacturers represent.

The initial cost is not the only one, however, and a builder will do well to bear in thought the question of upkeep and depreciation when choosing the material for his side walls. The actual cost might better be figured by adding to the contract price expenditures necessary for upkeep, the inquirer is reminded. This upkeep item brings hollow tile into favor. It is claimed it will not sag, shrink, disintegrate, or be affected by the elements of time or weather, and to have no maintenance expense, when properly laid up.

The insulating properties of a wall are perhaps one of the most important. This has direct bearing on the winter's fuel bill and the comfort from summer heat. Clay tile depends upon its voids for insulation. Other tile may have insulating qualities in the material itself in addition to the voids.

Buttering the Ends

With all the assets of hollow tile, however, there are some pitfalls to be guarded against. Everyone, no doubt, has heard of moisture coming through and disfiguring the inside walls, maybe causing the wall paper or even big patches of plaster to fall off. Unwelcome effects of this kind may be due to plastering before the mortar in the structural wall is thoroughly dry. When a building is rushed and plaster is put on so-called green walls, the moisture in the walls will be absorbed by the plaster, thus making an unsatisfactory job.

A porcelain cement mortar, although it costs a little more, is generally recommended for this kind of masonry. A lime mortar is not satisfactory for tile walls, it is claimed. For satisfactory results, the home owner should see that his mason "butters" the ends of the tile, that is, that he places mortar along each edge, leaving an air space between to prevent capillary attraction. "Buttering" is intended to prevent the mortar from conducting cold and dampness through the wall, to damage the wall decorations.

Irregularly shaped tiles are now on the market to accomplish this aim. One type is "T" shaped. When placed one above the other, they are pointed in opposite directions to interlock, leaving a little void in the center. "H" shaped tile is also used, leaving a void to be filled in with a piece of fiber and thus halt the moisture.

Unless these special types of hollow tile are employed, the home builder should resort to the precaution of furring the inner surface of the sidewall. This is done by slipping nailing blocks into the mortar joints and fastening nailing strips to them. The nailing strips take the usual wooden laths or any of the various plaster bases which are so much in popular favor today. Furring is usually more expensive but adds to the owner's assurance against moisture's working through plaster.

[This is the third of a series of illustrated articles on building materials. The fourth, on Limestone, will appear Feb. 1.]

Home Builders' Notebook

The Walls, Inside and Out

THE walls of a house, inside and out, are such a very important part of the building that they need to be meditated on at considerable length, as walls, as well as "inclosures," before the decision is made as to what their final and permanent appearance shall be.

The style of the house will, of course, govern the kind of outside wall, whether it should be plain clapboards, half-timbered, shingled, brick, stucco, cut stone, field stone in part or any of the possible combinations that can be adapted.

The result most to be desired is that the house shall melt into its environment as if it actually belonged there, and the right kind of design will go a long way toward achieving this result. We have all seen old houses that never lose a certain frightened look, as if they were just ready to jump up and run away to more congenial surroundings, and we have seen houses built in the current year so skillfully planned and placed that they seem to have grown naturally out of the site. The structure and tone of the walls have a great deal to do in producing either effect, so visualize the walls of your house, as you want it, in conjunction with the site that you want. Perhaps you may change your mind, as to one or the other.

Also, the climate may have a great deal to do with the choice and construction of the wall material and the manner of building, and the experience of the local architect or building contractor had better be called upon in this particular.

Allowing for Additions

If there is a possibility that additions will be made to the house later on—an extra room or a sunparlor or a porch—this should be visualized and taken into account in making the original wall plan so that the least amount of work and expense may be involved in the alteration. There are certain standards of construction that must be met in the construction of any building, and the owner may have to yield his preference for a window here or a door there to the necessity of building for strength and solidity as well as symmetry.

Then, too, the placement of windows and doors, the chimney or chimneys all need to be studied carefully on the plans, with a thought to the interior furnishing and convenience. The inside wall finish can be changed quite easily, if plaster is used, and new color schemes adopted from time to time, but new openings through solid walls are not so easy to achieve.

Wood paneled walls of oak, pine, walnut or mahogany are usually part of a definite period plan of decoration, which involves the whole structure, and once in they are likely to remain for the duration of the house, so their livability should be thought about.

In these days of many new and interesting types of wall finish, plastered walls can be given a new appearance occasionally but even so, it is better to adopt a thoroughly satisfactory type in the beginning, rather than change later.

Some of the new types of plastic finishes can be used inside or outside, since they are thoroughly waterproof, and with color worked in some very unusual effects can be evolved.

I know of one kind that offers many possibilities for the artistic because of the varied effects that can be obtained merely through mixing color with the cement and oil bases. This composition can be put on over the brown plaster, or the finished white surface, or right over old wall paper. Like several other similar finishes interesting decorative effects can be had by troweling it on rather roughly, brushing it with a whisk broom, or drawing a fine wire rake over the surface before the material hardens. Color may be patted on with a stiff paint brush to give a stippled effect, or the surface may be laid out to look like rough or cut stone, with the real color effect of the stone worked in skillfully.

Easy to Clean

If one can employ a mural artist, who understands such a medium, whole scenes may be evolved in color on the walls, suitable to the purpose of any room, whether it is a deep sea effect in the bathroom, or a story from mythology worked out in a drawing-room.

Another thing to be considered in determining how to finish the inside walls, in these days is easy cleanability. Many of the new wall papers and coverings, as well as the composition finishes are easy to wash with soap and water, just as one can wash a tile or porcelain surface. The color does not seem to be affected by the washing process and sometimes spots and spatters can be taken off without going over the whole surface.

In fact, there has been such an advance in the matter of wall finish, both from the practical and the decorative angle, within the last few years, that it is well worth while to investigate the different kinds, unless one is bent on sticking to painted or calcimined walls in strictly neutral tones.

Many of the new things are very good and some are "specials," but a little careful thinking through on one's own problem will eliminate the unsuitables.

CLARA BELL WOOLWORTH.

Cactus in the Florist's Window

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Oswego, Ore.

SURELY a rare and delightful experience, to walk along a prosaic city street and suddenly to stop before a shop window, and to find there spread out before one an authentic slice out of one's own childhood. And that is what happened to me one morning recently, for in a florist's window was a display of cactus, and instantly the Arizona desert and sky were magically brought from memory's chest of dreams.

There stood the giant sahuaro, or carnegia gigantea, as it is now named, a tall spiny column, that once a year blooms with clustered flowers. Creamy white, those flowers, if memory is not at fault, and their fragrance like ripe water melons.

There was the bisnaga, a short stump of gray-green, bristling with defenses. On the desert it used to give back fire for fire, when its bright blossoms reflected the Arizona sunset. Chollas in pots, too. Truly the cactus tribe has come into its own, when the cholla has become an ornamental shrub. In those days that memory conjures up, it was fit for nothing except a safe nestling site for the little cactus wren or the road runner, or as a handy place for an outraged bronco to toss an irritating tenderfoot.

Prickly Botanical Name

The hedgehog cactus, which has a botanical name as prickly as itself, echinocereus polycanthus, in the group, looking to a casual observer not unlike the cholla. But the cholla belongs to the opuntia family, and is a cousin, so to speak, of the prickly pears. No Arizona child had to ask himself the question, "What is it good for?" about the prickly pear. We watched the yellow blossoms turn deeper yellow, then brownish, and at last fade and give place to the dark red fruits, "tunies," as we called them. We dislodged these with great care, peeled them and ate them. They were flavored a little like figs, with a rich, juicy pulp filled with seeds. There were little bunches of minute prickles on the skin, and sometimes, in our haste to try the fruit, we did not get those all off!

Among the cactus and yuccas of his collection the florist had placed a few mounted specimens of desert birds. A cactus wren—that little fellow who sings his ripple of song up the scale and down; a roadrunner; a small flock of Gambel's quail that we used to see twinkling among the greasewood bushes, their slim black topknots bobbing as they ran.

In the Desert

Quails in the desert, that was what the children of Israel found! One feels that the scriptural journey must have had its pleasant features.

Memory is more largely a matter of the sense of smell than many people realize. If the branches of greasewood in the florist's display had not been so withered and dry after their long journey, or if the glass had not been so thick, perhaps one would have caught some little whiff of pungent odor from their varnished glistening leaves that would have set all the echoes of memory ringing. Desert nights and days, the straight, ascending smoke of a camp fire, purple mountains fading into dusk, stars burning bright in the clearest sky in the world, a lone coyote howling. Not everyone that stops to look in at the window will see all the things one window shopper saw, for but few will have the aid of memory, the memory of a childhood spent beside the Apache Trail.

Patio Garden of Argentina

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Buenos Aires

DESCENDED from the formal Spanish garden of Andalusia, with its neat rows and beds, flagged paths and tiny well-head of gleaming Spanish tiles reminiscent of the splendors of the Alhambra, the Argentine patio is more simple in arrangement and more appealing in its quiet charm.

In colonial days, when houses were all built round an inner court-yard of flagged black and white marble, open to the sky, the patio garden first originated. Indeed early travelers to Buenos Aires speak with pleasure of the long summer evenings spent in easy chairs in the midst of the flowering plants and shrubs, the orange trees and potted verbena with which the patios were filled. They were a feature of every house with any pretensions to attractiveness, and through the open doors the scent of the flowers, breeze-blown into the street, added to the simple beauty of colonial Buenos Aires.

Modernity has completely changed the city of Buenos Aires, and the patio-gardens are no longer to be found, dazzling with color, behind the wooden doors of heavy jacaranda, as in former times. The few remaining houses which once belonged to the patrician families of Argentina are turned into tenements and a few vivid geraniums in rusty iron pots and straggling creepers are all that remain in the city of these former glories.

In the suburbs, however, and in the up-country towns, the patio garden still reigns supreme, gaining rather than losing in charm from the close proximity of new-fangled Italian gardens, English mixed borders and rather tussocky lawns surrounding the latest fashions in architecture.

A Marble-Headed Well

Cool and fragrant, the patio I have in mind is 12 by 16 yards in size, paved with rich red flags and having a marble-headed well in the center. Round the well are placed small, squat, earthenware pots filled with scarlet geraniums, which in this country grow untended, a constant delight in window-boxes and small garden plots.

A lemon tree, glowing with the bright yellow of its fruit, and scenting the air with the sharp fragrance of its blossoms, flourishes in a corner of the patio, where a hole has been specially dug for it, the dark soil contrasting with the red bricks of the rounded curb. In another corner a vine has been planted, its tendrils of delicate green climbing up the pillars and covering the patio with a green expanse of leaves through which the sunlight filters, bright and warm. Jessamine and gardenias, the former light and starry in the midst of the tiny dark leaves, the latter waxy and beautifully shaped, grow in pots in the patio together with tiny tangerine trees. About the well-head a bougainvillea will soon burst into glorious color, while the estrella federal (federal star) the name in Argentina for the scarlet poinsettias, is ever a favorite in patio-gardens and generally given a place of honor.

Sweetly Scented Flowers

Sweetly scented flowers and plants such as verbena, heliotrope, reseda, damask roses, and, in the spring, freesias, all find a place in the Argentine patio, while ferns and air plants usually have a corner to themselves. In this particular patio they are arranged on shelves and looked after zealously by the ladies of the house.

Passion-flowers grow easily in Argentina, particularly in the vicinity of Buenos Aires, and they are often to be found in the sheltered corners of the patio. As a rule, however, the commonest plants are used for the patio, since they grow easily, are general favorites, pleasing in color and form. Earthenware pots or oil jars of varying size hold the plants, sometimes lacquered bright red or green, though more often they are left the natural rusty brown, growing dark and mellow in color with the passing of time.

Simple the Argentine patio garden undoubtedly is—yet during the long summer months, its cool fragrance is better adapted to the country than the open spaces of European gardens. It is to be hoped that it will withstand the advances of modernity and ever remain a charming, picturesque legacy of Spain, slightly changed and simplified by conditions of life and climate.

H. H-H.

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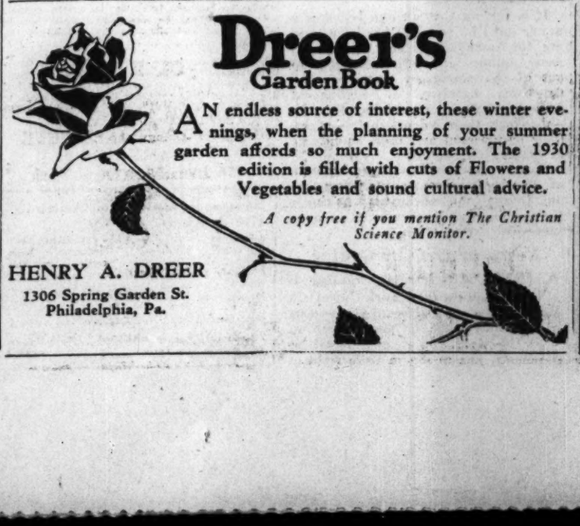
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EDUCATIONAL

School Works for Disarmament by Producing Film

By RONALD GOW

Altrincham, Eng.

THE story of the production of two historical teaching films by the Altrincham High School has already been told in these pages, and perhaps the further adventures of this amateur group in the production of propaganda films will not be without interest. It will be remembered how, as an educational activity of the summer camp, the boys made the films of the Stone and Bronze Ages, called "The People of the Axe" and "The People of the Lake."

These pictures have been widely used by schools possessing cinema apparatus, and they are also being shown, along with the Yale University films, in connection with the experimental research of the historical association into the value of the school history film. More than two dozen copies have been made from the negatives, and many sales have been made in the colonies and in Switzerland. In spite of a slight suggestion of amateurishness in these films, they are undoubtedly pioneer work, and teachers speak highly of their educational value.

"The Man Who Changed His Mind"

But it is of our later and more mature work that I have to write. In the summer of 1928 we produced our Boy Scout film, which has since had the distinction of a commercial release by a prominent renting house, and has already been shown in more than 250 picture theaters in Great Britain alone. We set out to make a picture that would be a propaganda film for the Scout movement, but at the same time we were careful to design a story with "entertainment value" enough to conceal the propaganda. The result was the three-reel film, "The Man Who Changed His Mind," which was made with the full approval of the Scout headquarters, and even had the Chief Scout, Lord Baden Powell himself, as the main "feature" attraction.

We concocted a simple human story story of a ragamuffin boy and his gang, who are the sworn enemies of a certain man. The gang leader falls in with a troop of Scouts and is able to study their methods, and to hear a campfire yarn about pirates. He sets to work to convert his gang, and at last, with the help of his old enemy, a fire and a fire engine, he succeeds. There was splendid cinema material here, and it was an ideal story for boys to act. Perhaps the chartering of an old three-masted barquentine at Appledore in Devon, for the making of the pirate scenes, is the adventure which will live longest in their minds. Certainly the atmosphere was complete and their joy unbounded when an old log book was found in the cabin which told of a mutiny off Trinidad. The "shooting" of the Chief Scout, too, was something of an adventure. How careful we were, with our two cameras, to take every scene in triplicate, lest there should be some technical disaster.

All interior sets were most professionally erected in a field—we could not, of course, afford a studio—but enthusiastic workers gave us room settings that could not have been bettered anywhere. Rain was our worst problem, and those same enthusiasts had the heart-breaking job of distempering the walls on five separate occasions. The camera work was all our own, as indeed was much of the subsequent processing of the film, and although we worked at times under exasperating conditions we were told in the film trade press that our photography equaled the professional product. We felt that our little troubles and failures of past years were not in vain. Perhaps we may quote from the Bioscope of Dec. 12, 1928, after the London trade show. "This picture has been modestly announced as an amateur production. Had the fact been concealed, few would have guessed it not to be the work of professionals."

"The Glittering Sword"

It is small wonder perhaps that we set ourselves a bigger task than ever this year. To be perfectly truthful we had tasted an undreamed of success with our Scout film. We had had a genuine offer to make 12 more films like it, featuring the same boys. We had received 85-word telegrams from film magnates. In fact our normal school activities would have ceased altogether, and the school have become a miniature Hollywood, had we not resisted tempetation. We went sadly back to our declensions and quadratics, dreaming of hectic days in the sun, and we longed for a little more spare time.

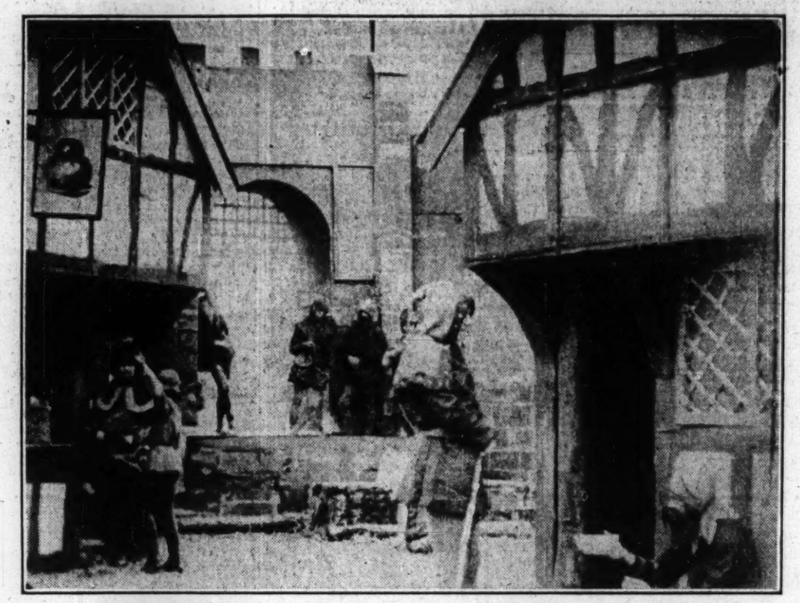
Our 1929 film, "The Glittering Sword," is now completed, and the earliest press reports tell us that our greater ambition has not been without reward. We have taken as our theme the subject of "disarmament" and molded it in the form of a medieval legend. The "glittering sword" is the symbol of armaments, and in our story the mighty weapon is hidden, and only a chosen one may find it. The adventures of the boy who seeks it, and what happens when he gets it form the substance of what we can only describe as morality. But like the morality of old we have not forgotten the desirable "entertainment value," which every film must have in some form or other if it is to succeed in public theaters. We have used every device of the camera we could command to present our fantasy to the children for whom we made it, and if there is a message in the film, it is delivered with an acceptable disguise of humor, excitement and fairy-tale magic. So the press have told us, and that was certainly what we intended.

The erection of two large settings in the open air, one representing the interior of a palace and the other a street in a medieval town, complete with shops and buildings, was the most difficult problem in making "The Glittering Sword." The materials used were chiefly three-ply wood, plaster and canvas, while the team of boys engaged in construction quickly became adept at working in a new medium. All the hard-won experience of former years was now invaluable. Such problems as the best way to make wood look like stonework, the right kind of paint to use, the correct translation of colors and shades into monochrome, all these had to be solved.

Above all we had to build cheaply, and hence our structures were fragile. But we had to build to withstand the force of gales, and we learned much of bracing and scaffolding and staying. The organization of nearly 150 costumes, most of which were home-made, and their preservation under canvas during a month's camping, was no light matter. Day after day wind or rain made filmmaking impossible, but bitter experience has taught us the caprices of an English summer, and at the very last moment we had "boxed" 6000 feet of negative, from which we have cut the scheduled 3000 feet.

We like to feel, rightly or wrongly, that the Altrincham films, each in its own way, have some small mission to perform in the world outside the school. Whether that may be true or not does not affect the essential motive of their production. We have made these films as a co-operative educational endeavor, masters and boys working side by side with a common purpose. We have failed together and we have succeeded together, we have worked together and we have played together, and because of these things we understand each other better. If any apology were needed for our work, we should say no more than that.

A Scene in the Palace From "The Glittering Sword," a Motion Picture Made by a High School.



A Street Scene in "The Glittering Sword."

Women Students in Germany

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Berlin, Ger.

WHILE in England and America women students were already to be found in the universities by the middle of the nineteenth century, in Germany the case was quite otherwise. Here the struggle to obtain the same object lasted much longer. Even permission to take examinations and degrees, i. e., the possibility of entering a profession was denied them longer than anywhere else. Nowadays, however, there is hardly any line of study, which does not offer, at least in theory, the same opportunities to the woman as it does to the man. But in practice, the women have, of course, many difficulties to overcome before they can get a firm footing in a professional following.

One of the results of making no difference between the sexes in academic life in Germany has been the setting up in latter years of a great rush of women students to the universities. Following on this, we find that from the year 1923 a girl attending a high school could go on and complete her studies in a university in exactly the same way as a public school boy. For hitherto it must be remembered the opportunities a woman had for study were very limited. Fifteen years ago one could count only 3300 women students in the universities. Last year the number exceeded 12,000. Now every seventh German student is a woman. Moreover, these figures bring home to one best to what a small extent German women study at the universities, especially as compared with the corresponding English and American ones.

Since a German university is not made up of different colleges, but consists of one unit, the work of the women-students does not differ in any way from that of the men. They study side-by-side having equal rights throughout. There are no institutes or lectures to which women are not admitted; on the other hand there are no "colleges for women" or courses designed only for women. The examinations are identical for candidates of both sexes and must be taken under the same examiners.

It is of interest, too, to note the various classes of people from which women find their way into universities. Practically half of them may be traced to the middle and upper-middle classes, who thus attach the greatest importance to providing their daughters with a university education. Nearly 3000 are the children of merchants, while about 1000 are from professional families. One finds only a small fraction coming from the land and, but for isolated cases, none at all from the laboring class.

We will now consider the various subjects of study and thus gain an insight into the state of affairs now obtaining in Germany. Almost the only faculty which is not fully available for the woman student, is that of theology. Certainly, she may, after a due course of study, take her degree, but she is not permitted to conduct a regular church service; she may only take children's services and Bible classes.

Similar difficulties present themselves in the study of law. The woman has indeed received the same rights as the man, but practically she has still many stones to clear from her path. In spite of these hindrances there are already several woman judges, but their number is small and it is not to be expected that it will show much increase in the near future. Much more favorable, on the other hand, is the position of the woman solicitor, particularly as she can specialize in legal questions affecting her sex. In the branch of medicine the woman in Germany has now for a long while enjoyed the same rights as her man colleagues.

The majority of women studying in Germany, however, as is the case with other lands, turn their attention to the teaching profession. Here they have quite a promising outlook, since even in the girls' high schools women are not nearly so well represented in the teaching ranks as might be wished. Since in high or public schools only teachers having a university training behind them are admissible, and it was not until a score or so of years ago that this training stood open to women, the result was that until that time only male teachers were to be found in such schools.

E. B.

When Pupils Seek Geography

IN THE course of study outlined for a seventh grade, the first semester was allowed for the teaching of European geography. Thinking over the work for the coming year, the teacher determined to take for her major, or immediate, objective, "Lead each pupil to study thoroughly one European country."

Three afternoon periods a week were scheduled for the class, at the first meeting of which the teacher explained to her pupils what the plan of study was to be. With the large map of Europe before them, they named the countries represented. After each one, the teacher asked if any pupil had relatives living in that country, or if they knew a particularly interesting fact about the country, its people, cities, or commerce. Many of the boys and girls responded with odds and ends of information which they had stored up from various sources. Two main facts were emphasized by this step in the development of the project: (1) The limited extent of their knowledge about European countries; (2) the many interesting things to be learned about each. In other words, the pupils were led to see their lack of information, in the first place, and in the second, the desire to increase their knowledge was stimulated. It was pupil-activity, not teacher-activity, which was thereby aroused.

Pupil Selects

The second step, assigned for the next lesson two days later, was for each member of the class to select the country which he would like to study intensively. A first and second choice were to be made so as to allow for adjustment in case two pupils chose the same country. As there were 26 in the class, only that number of countries could be taken. Does it seem impossible that there were any countries left over? To the honest regret of the class, there were a few countries which could not be studied so thoroughly, but even that provided a lesson, for the class very soon knew the names and locations of the countries omitted.

The preliminary discussion had led the class to realize that there was much "hidden gold" in the unfamiliar or less widely known countries, and consequently there was no difficulty in letting everyone have either their first or second choice to work on. This being settled, a list of the countries and pupils for each was posted on the wall.

Blank notebooks were distributed and their purpose explained. For a title page the pupils were encouraged to make use of their skill acquired in the drawing class, using the textbooks in all subjects as guides. A further study of the textbooks led them to suggest a map of their chosen country for a frontispiece. An index was next discussed. This resolved itself into an outline, or plan of work, to be revised as a proper index later on in the year.

From the beginning, the teacher was gratified to see the prompt development of self-directed activity on the part of the entire class. Deductive reasoning, self-correction, of data, generosity, helpfulness, individual research to seek out the meaning of a word, or to know who this man or woman might be, or might have been. All these activities were to be observed working in full view at every geography lesson.

Six weeks were allowed for the making of the notebooks as a basis from which to start reporting to the class the progress made. During these weeks, every magazine and newspaper was eagerly scanned for articles or items relating to their country. This was where the teacher's minor, or ultimate, objective came into realization. It was agreed that anyone finding an article, a picture, or news item about a country not their own should bring it in to the person who could use it. This enabled each to receive the benefit of a wider field of research than might be at his or her command. As a result, each pupil unconsciously acquired a vast amount of information about practically all the other countries, and, as some of them expressed it, they could enjoy it because they weren't going to be tested on it. So, they said, this work was fun.

Lots were drawn to determine the order of reporting. For example, Irene drew No. 1, so gave her report on France the following Monday. If one pupil felt that he had not sufficient material to take up a full period, he advised the teacher to that effect, and after discussing his notebook with him, suggesting further lines of study, etc., she called for someone who felt they could use the other part of the hour. Each pupil was encouraged to evaluate his own work, knowing that later he would be given another opportunity to report more fully.

Pupil Initiative

The pupil reporting for the day took her place in front of the class. Usually, she (or he) worked from the large wall map, but in cases where that portion of the map representing their country was too small, they tacked up their own individual map. These were sometimes handmade or taken from the National Geographic Magazine. The pupil then conducted her talk unassisted by the teacher, who sat in the rear of the room.

An unexpected bit of manna fell from the skies when a series of articles on "The Presidents of Europe" began to appear in The Christian Science Monitor. It was truly wonderful to get those sketches unattainable elsewhere. In every one of the Monitors were found pictures, news articles, extracts from books descriptive of various phases of home life in foreign countries, and even letters in the Mail Bag. These were most highly prized. One letter from Holland gave a vivid pen picture of that little country.

The reaction of the pupils to this plan had been excellent from the start. An unexpected reaction came from their parents. Morning after morning, boys or girls would come in to tell their teacher how hard their father or mother was working on Jugoslavia, Italy, or Denmark. And they were enjoying it, too. One mother said:

"For the first time I feel as though I were able to help Kenneth intelligently. He's studying Sweden. When Robert was in this grade, he had Europe and it was too much for both of us. We never could keep cities or rivers or mountains where they belonged. I'm really learning a lot this winter and we're enjoying making the notebook ever so much."

It was further understood from the beginning that no one was to consider it necessary to complete their notebook even by the end of the year. It was hoped that this study would prove so fascinating that the pupils would continue to collect material for many years.

As tests were required by the school system, the teacher gave one at the proper time.

During the summer vacation this teacher has frequently met her former pupils who have enthusiastically greeted her with the fact that they have found something new about Albania, or Greece, or Portugal. She therefore feels that her experiment was justified in that it started an activity which led on into further activity without the introduction of false stimuli, and both immediate and ultimate objectives were attained for teacher and pupil.

M. M. S.

After-Holiday Interest for the Lower Schools

Little faces beamed expectantly as their owners re-entered a second-year room of the Whittier School after the Christmas vacation. There would surely be something new to greet them, and—here it was!

On the blackboard devoted to such uses, an Eskimo scene blazing with northern lights had taken the place of "The Little Town of Bethlehem," our December picture, and this illustration was continued on the sand-tray in front. White cotton batting made a realistic "snow" covering, and a jagged piece of mirror formed the "ice-bound harbor," out of which rose "icebergs" of varying sizes, made by covering clusters of high, pointed rocks with sheets of the glazed cotton wadding. A large "igloo" formed from cubes of cut-loaf sugar by melting the edges sufficiently to cause them to adhere, was placed in the foreground, and a tiny "Eskimo" appeared just in the act of crawling through the arched opening which served as a doorway.

During the ensuing days of "snowy, blowy" January, this picture never lost its charm. Before the morning session, at the noon hour, or "recess" time, there were always groups of the little people busying themselves about the scene, changing the positions of the tiny Eskimo figures, the polar bear, the walrus and seal, or the little sledge with its team of dogs, all of these toys having been added from time to time, many by the children themselves.

The first period of each Monday throughout the month was "lived" with Agoonack and Sipsu in their northern home, and we learned a great deal from "Little Folks in Far-Away Lands," by Lizzie Whittum in Primary Education, as well as from articles gleaned elsewhere. Monday was chosen for the reason that heretofore this had seemed the day most difficult for the children to appear "on time."

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THE HOME FORUM

Questing the Newest in Poetry

SINCE that day when, as an invited guest, I had the opportunity of listening to the professor from Chicago speak on "The New Poets," I have resolved to give increased attention to them and to their works. I have found that the professor's new poets are my old ones, chronologically speaking. For all his poets have been writing poetry ten years or more. And now, in the realm of poetry, ten years is a generation. It seemed to me that he had not dealt fairly with the students. New poets indeed! I was tempted to speak, in my haste, corrective words to the slow-moving professor. But I held my peace. I have learned, from long experience, that these explosive ebullitions can sometimes the better be turned to the work of clarifying my own outlook than to the correction of another's. Wherefore I spoke not to the professor that day.

I know now that my silence was to the speech I might have made as gold is to silver. Only this past week I found myself where I thought the professor was two years ago. I have found particular pleasure in the freshness of W. H. Davies. It came to me with a sense of newness. Without particularly asking if one were the same as the other, I had rested on the assumption that they were identical. Then came the revelation. A reviewer, whose comments I was reading lately, referred to W. H. Davies as a poet of "the old guard"! Reading that I saw the need to come definitely to terms with myself as to the meaning of what is meant by the newest poets.

If one were inclined to give a somewhat flippant answer, it might be said that the newest poetry is that which Alfred Noyes excoriates. But this would be to make free verse synonymous with the newest poetry. And that will not do. Then, too, what is it that the poet laureate of England is publishing, hard upon his eighty-fifth birthday? Is this the newest poetry? I hope ere long to have read enough of it to have an opinion. Evidently it is the newest spelling. But the newest poetry is more than a matter of spelling, else would novelty be synonymous with newness. And I have been learning, during the past two years, that a poet may have novelty without having newness in what he writes. Strange things happen to the English language in what some persons would persuade us is poetry in the newest mode. "Fortunately" (the word is Nelson Antrim Crawford's) "the new poetry has taken various directions." This is commendable if these directions lead out, to quote further from Crawford, to "what will be new and better adapted to self-expression than anything that has gone before." Let the would-be poets "frankly experiment" in these directions. But it should be understood that a poem is more than an experiment in itself. Poetry may run to so many things as to lose its identity. In seeking to become new, it becomes nothing, a furbelow of words.

Thinking on these things, I see clearly now that the newest poets are not always those who have been most recently published. Too often these are they who are the most naïve. I am tempted to say that the newest poets are the unpublished poets. If published, they usually go unnoticed by the world at large. Remembering my own haziness as to what constituted newness, I know how easy it is for people to think they are questing the new when all that they want is the novel or the naïve. Newness in poetry is only incidentally related to the matter of a date. Newness has to do with data primarily.

"Now we are getting warm," as the children say. He who etches human life for me so as to give it new significance is, for me, the newest poet. This that I have called the newest poetry has to be something more than another person's experiment. It must touch me in my experience. In my hasty judgment of the professor, I ran into the mistake of thinking that the newest poetry was merely a matter of relativity, so to speak. Newness was according to the time it had been published. But this is not so, as I now understand newness. Newness is a rare thing in poetry. Yet it is a thing greatly to be desired. "The best is yet to be"; that is our hope. For this reason we scan every man's work to see if there be in him the note of newness. I almost used the word originality here. And, as words go, it approximates closely to what I associate with newness. The new poet for me is he who makes the ancient things seem new born. Concerning these things I have to say: "I never saw it that way before." But the newest poet is he who, running ahead among the undiscovered things, gives me Tomorrow in Today. To borrow a thought from Hilda Conkling, such a one "makes me think of great things" a man like me "could not know of." They are accredited to us, not because of what we already know, but for what we have already hoped. Bringing us "authentic tidings of invisible things," we know that their strangeness is more than the mere note of novelty. They touch our hearts because they have visioned the horizons. My newest poetry is not to me a thing apart. It has relation to my innermost existence. That is why I said that the newest poetry is more than a matter of relativity; it is a thing of relatedness. Nothing sounds so new to me as to find a poet who has become the voice of my dumbness. Things which I thought beyond the power of speaking are here coined in flowing words. These are the poets who come to us in our solitude and fill our silences with music.

I am not altogether ignorant of human nature. Wherefore it comes to pass that many of our so-called new poets are but echoes of my own imaginings. They add to the melody of living, but not to its meaning. They are not saying anything new. They please us by their prattle, but do not satisfy us with their philosophy. At the last I want from poetry more than a tune; I want inspiration. Or, rather, it should become to me a telescope through which I can see the far horizons for myself. Much of the poetry of our day is portraiture. It shows what someone has been able to see, and often in that fact it indicates how little they have perceived. It is verbal photography, good as far as it goes. Yet, as my friend said to me recently when I was inveighing against the poems which were descriptive only: "Are you sure that they are only that?"

Poets have their own reasons for writing. And, in our day, they are trying ways of their own in doing it. They would give the world some new thing. I am not averse to their trying, provided they leave with me the right of final acceptance. There are moods when I am all for the newest poets, but now I know what I mean when I say that. With my friends who crave the latest in poetry, I would know the newest among the poets. Yet, because of what I have already written, I know that sometimes I can best find the newest in poetry by going back to yesterday, rather than by spending too much time peeping round the corner of today. Then, too, I find that, even in the same poet, I do not always find the note of newness. Every poet has his mundane periods. The poets who can be continuously new in their poetry are as rare as those who remain abidingly new.

I have my own favorites among the poets, when it comes to this matter of newness. I will not catalogue them for that would but declare my ignorance through many omissions of what you would think worthy of inclusion. Browning retains for me his worth of newness, as also does Thompson. I have found myself indebted to one Frederick Langbridge. Then there is Emily Dickinson. Of late, I have wondered much at Nathalia Crane. Humbert Wolfe attracts me. Rupert Brooks, in his sonnets of 1915, has achieved abiding newness. G. K. Chesterton puts more than a rollicking tune into his words at times. Many try for newness and a few achieve. Not enough of these triers have realized the truth of the words of Joseph Auslander, whom I count as a new poet according to my measure, when he says of those who misjudge Emily Dickinson, that there are those who do not

"understand how tight a prison
The world can build with liberty."

They sought for newness and attain notoriety.

F. S.

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The Parley

To-day I heard a parley of the crows
At the wood edge, and one austere old fellow,
In tones half raucous and with mien half mellow,
Declaimed about the onset of the snows.
"They'll soon be here and add unto our woes,"
Declared he, "for the blue birds and the yellow
Have fled where the white tempests do not bellow,
But the palm waves and the hibiscus blows.

Let us take wing and follow!" Cried another,
As pert as Puck, as gay as Punchinello:
"We cannot change our coats, dear elder brother,
Nor make our voices like the violincello;
A crow's a crow—of that there is no doubt;
Why should we not be game—and stick it out?"

—CLINTON SCOLLARD. Poems.

Thirty-Six Hours

If Oxford were not the finest thing in England, Cambridge would certainly be. Cambridge was so, for that matter, to my imagination, for thirty-six hours. . . . What institution is more majestic than Trinity College? what can be more touching to an American than the hospitality of such an institution? The first quadrangle is of immense extent, and the buildings that surround it, with their long, rich fronts of time-deepened gray, are the stateliest in the world. In the centre of the court are two or three acres of close-shaven lawn, in the midst of which rises a splendid gothic fountain, where the serving-men fill up their buckets. There are towers and battlements and statues, and besides these things there are cloisters and gardens and bridges. There are charming rooms in a kind of stately gate-tower, and the rooms, occupying the thickness of the building, have windows looking out on one side over the magnificent quadrangle, with half a mile or so of Decorated architecture, and on the other into deep-bosomed trees. And in the rooms is the best company conceivable—distinguished men who are remarkably good fellows. I spent a beautiful Sunday morning walking about Cambridge, with one of these gentlemen, and attempting, as the French say, to débrouiller its charms. These are a very complicated affair, and I do not pretend, in memory, to keep the colleges apart. There are, however, half a dozen points that make ineffaceable pictures. Six or eight of the colleges stand in a row, turning their backs to the river; and hereupon ensues the loveliest confusion of gothic windows and ancient trees, of grassy banks and mossy balustrades, of sun-chequered avenues and groves, of lawns and gardens and terraces, of single-arched bridges spanning the little stream, which is small and shallow, and looks as if it had been "turned on" for ornamental purposes. The scantily flowing Cam appears to exist simply as an occasion for these enchanting little bridges—the beautiful covered gallery of John's or the slightly-collapsing arch of Clare. In the way of college-courts and quiet scholastic porticoes, of gray-walled gardens and ivied nooks of study, in all the pictorial accidents of a great English university, Cambridge is delightfully and inexhaustibly rich. I looked at these one by one, and said to myself always that the last was the best. If I were called upon, however, to mention the prettiest corner of the world, I should heave a tender sigh and point the way to the garden of Trinity Hall. My companion, who was very competent to judge (but who spoke, indeed, with the partiality of a son of the house), declared, as he ushered me into it, that it was, . . . the most beautiful small garden in Europe. I freely accepted, and I promptly repeat, an affirmation so ingeniously conditioned. The little garden at Trinity Hall is narrow and crooked; it leans upon the river, from which a low parapet, all muffled in ivy, divides it; it has an ancient wall, adorned with a thousand matted creepers on one side, and on the other a group of extraordinary horse-chestnuts. These trees are of prodigious size; they occupy half the garden, and they are remarkable for the fact that their giant limbs strike down into the earth, take root again, and emulate, as they rise, the majesty of the parent tree. The manner in which this magnificent group of horse-chestnuts sprawls about over the grass, out into the middle of the lawn, is one of the most picturesque features of the garden of Trinity Hall. Of course the single object at Cambridge that makes the most abiding impression is the famous chapel of King's College—the most beautiful chapel in England. The effect it attempts to produce within belongs to the order of sublimity. The attempt succeeds, and the success is attained by means so light and elegant that at first it almost defeats itself. The sublime usually has more of a frown and straddle, and it is not until after you have looked about you for ten minutes that you perceive that the chapel is saved from being the prettiest church in England by the accident of its being one of the noblest. It is a cathedral without aisles or columns or transepts, but (as a compensation) with such a beautiful slimness of clustered tracery soaring along the walls, and spreading, bending and commingling in the roof, that its simplicity seems only a richness the more. I stood there for a quarter of an hour on a Sunday morning; there was no service, but in the choir behind the great screen which divides the chapel in half, the young choristers were rehearsing for the afternoon. The beautiful boy-voices rose together and touched the splendid vault: they hung there, expanding and resounding, and then, like a rocket that spends itself, they faded and melted toward the end of the building. The sound was angelic.—From "Portraits of Places," by HENRY JAMES.

Lemons. Alinari, Florence

Geduld, die Kunst des Hoffens

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN THE late autumn, with the approach of winter, Italian gardens are despoiled of one of their chief beauties, for then the lemon trees, in their immense earthenware pots, are moved from their places along terraces and paths, and set for protection in the lemon houses, structures of glass built against some high wall, where the trees remain safe from frost until the spring. In the south, where the climate is milder and the trees grow in groves and to greater size, such precaution is not necessary, but the lemon is more delicate than the orange, and a winter of unusual cold is destructive to these sensitive and slow-growing trees.

Historians declare that the lemon appears to have been unknown to the ancient Greeks and Romans and to have been introduced into Spain by the Arabs between the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, having since been propagated throughout the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, as well as being found in California and Florida and other warm or tropical lands.

The lemon flowers and bears fruit at the same time, and a large tree gives a lavish crop of lemons, the number yielded by a single tree in Spain or Sicily, in good seasons, being estimated as high as three thousand.

Lemons always seem to be associated with freshness and loveliness, whether we see or picture them among their glossy foliage under deep blue skies, or find them upon some fruiterer's stall far from their native groves. Poets feel their charm and set it down in vivid words. "That happy Island where huge Lemmons grow," wrote Waller in 1645 in his "Summer Islands." Thomson in his "Seasons" refers to "The lemon and the piercing lime" which, in summer, "Their lighter glories blend"; Shelley speaks of "Rods of myrtle-buds and lemon blooms" and of

"Bowers
Of blooming myrtle and faint lemon flowers"

and in Moryson's Itinerary, 1617, there is reference to "A little Greeke Barke loaded with tunnes of Lemons Juyce (which the Turks drink like Nectar)."

In Sicily the principal season for the lemon gathering is from the end of October to the end of December, those gathered at that period of the year being considered the best. The fruit is picked while still green and packed in cases or boxes, every lemon being separately wrapped in paper, as we see them displayed in the fruiterers' shops. The imperfect ones are sorted out during the packing and used for the manufacture of oil of essence of lemons, and for lemon juice.

Small lemon trees form a charming house decoration and are easily raised. The Gentleman's Magazine in 1731, advises, "Sow Orange and Lemon-Kernels in Pots," and the momentary action of thrusting a few pips into a pot of soft earth is amply rewarded in due time by an evergreen plant with glossy pointed leaves, which requires only protection from extreme cold to enable it to grow in size and beauty year by year.

DREITAUSEND Pfund Rosenblätter sollen zur Herstellung eines einzigen Pfunds des köstlichen Rosenöls erforderlich sein. Man bedenke, soviel aufgehäufter Wohlgeruch auf ein solch kleines Maß zurückgeführt! Doch welch köstlicher Duft! Und dann bedenke man, wieviel gütige Langmut, ermutigendes Lächeln, frohe kleine Anregungen, höfliches Anerkennen und tapferes Schweigen zu jener seltenen, kraftvollen Eigenschaft gehört, die wir Geduld nennen! Etwas so Dauerndes, Reines, Liebliches ist Geduld, daß sie die ganze Umgebung erfrischen hilft. Das Rosenöl erfüllt, wenn ausgegossen—da ein Tropfen, dort ein Tropfen—die Luft mit dem Hauch der Erinnerung an Junimonate. So gestaltet bei den täglichen Aufgaben, Freuden und Beziehungen reichlich geübte Geduld die ganze Umgebung angenehm.

Dies erinnert an eine Stelle in der herrlichen Predigt „The People's Idea of God" von Mrs. Eddy. Sie sagt dort auf Seite 10: „Der Gedanke ist die Essenz einer Handlung und der stärkere Bestandteil des Handelns". Und sie fügt hinzu: „Essenzen sind Verfeinerungen, die an Körperlichkeit verlieren; und in dem Maße, wie wir uns durch die kalte Nacht des Körperlichen hindurchringen, wird der Stoff an Bestimmtheit verlieren und unter dem Mikroskop des Gemüts in Nichts vergehen". Jede Bekundung wahrer Geduld ist ihrem innersten Wesen nach in der Tat geistig. So viele liebliche Eigenschaften vereinigen sich darin. Sie ist der Ansporn zu jedem höheren Vollbringen. Und doch wie oft ist sie für widerspruchslose Unterwerfung unter das Falsche gehalten worden, für sogenannte menschliche Willenskraft, die nicht aufschreit, wenn sie überbürdet wird, für kaltblütiges Dulden oder für mühsames Erfüllen der täglichen Pflichten! Der Apostel Jakobus hatte etwas von einer so niedrigen Auffassung dieser geistigen Tugend Grundverschiedenes im Auge, als er ermahnte: „Die Geduld aber soll festbleiben bis ans Ende, auf daß ihr seid vollkommen und ganz und keinen Mangel habet". Sollten seine Worte nicht als Aufruf zu einem beständig aufbauenden Vorgang rechten Denkens angesehen werden, eines Denkens, das mit dem vollkommenen Plan des göttlichen Gemüts bewußt zusammenarbeitet?

Jemand hat Geduld mit Recht „die Kunst des Hoffens" genannt; und dieser Gedanke wird durch zwei Wörterbucherklärungen gestützt: „Die Tätigkeit oder die Kraft ruhigen und zuversichtlichen Wartens auf etwas, was geschehen soll oder erhofft wird" und: „Beständigkeit in der Arbeit oder der Anwendung". Hier haben wir das Vorbild und die Art, wie es zu erreichen ist: das ruhige Erwarten der Verwirklichung einer großen Hoffnung,—kein untätiges Warten, sondern Warten bei beständigem Arbeiten für die Verwirklichung jener Hoffnung. Die Christliche Wissenschaft entfaltet die Geduld, die beständige Anwendung des Vorbilds auf das tägliche Leben ist, und sie wiederholt so die Mahnung des Apostels: „Die Geduld aber soll fest bleiben bis ans Ende". Der Christliche Wissenschafter lernt ruhig und doch tätig auf die Erfüllung der Hoffnung warten, daß alle Menschen die Allheit Gottes, des göttlichen Gemüts, und Seine geistige Schöpfung,—das vollkommene Prinzip, daher die Vollkommenheit alles wahrhaft Bestehenden—erkennen lernen. Die Menschen lernen diese Vollkommenheit in immer größerem Maße verstehen, wenn jeder einzelne beharrlich und beständig die Wirklichkeit alles dessen leugnen lernt, was nicht das unendliche Vater-Mutter-Gemüt widerspiegelt,—was weltlich und daher dem vollkommenen Prinzip, dem ewigen Leben, der allmächtigen Liebe, unähnlich und entgegengesetzt ist.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, versichert uns auf Seite 254 ihres Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift": „Wenn wir geduldig auf Gott harren und die Wahrheit in rechtschaffener Weise suchen, dann lenkt Er unsern Pfad". Und tröstend fährt sie fort: „Die unvollkommenen Sterblichen erfassen das Endziel der geistigen Vollkommenheit nur langsam; aber richtig anfangen und in dem Ringen um die Demonstration des großen Problems des Seins ausharren, heißt viel vollbringen". Tausende von Wiedergeborenen danken Gott für die Christliche Wissenschaft, die sie recht anfangen lehrt, die sie ihre Hoffnung auf das ewige, unendliche Gemüt, nicht auf den vergänglichen und endlichen Stoff, setzen lehrt. Sie sind dankbar, daß die Christliche Wissenschaft sie auch gelehrt hat, wie man durch wissenschaftliche Beweisführung beständig und verständnisvoll für die Verwirklichung jener Hoffnung arbeitet. Zu wahrer Betätigung der Christlichen Wissenschaft gehört beständige liebevolle Geduld; denn ohne Liebe gibt es keine Hoffnung, und ohne den hoffnungsvollen Antrieb der Liebe gibt es kein wahres Vollbringen.

Durch das Wirken der Christlichen Wissenschaft geht das menschliche Hoffen in großem Maße seiner Reife entgegen; denn sie hat manche scheinbar schreckliche Krankheit, jämmerlichen Mangel und Begrenzung verbannt, und statt dessen trat das, was mehr den Willen, den Zweck und die Fülle des einen Gemüts, des göttlichen Prinzips, der Liebe, widerspiegelt, in Erscheinung.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Law

Line upon line;
There is no easy way.
Each row ploughed through,
Sowed to the final day.

All men come to this
Soon or late:
A purpose purged and competent
The row ploughed straight.

REBECCA CUSHMAN.

Children of the Sun

Three children dancing on the hills
of Carolina
Gave me light heart as I journeyed
on my way,
Ragged and poor, but unaware of
poverty,
Coming from a shack as if it were a
mansion,
Thrilled by a train as if it were a
splendor—
Gay-souled!
Children of the sun!
(Filmed forever in my fancy)
Ever dancing,
On the hills of Carolina.

—ALLEN EASTMAN CROSS, in "Pass On the Torch."

Midnight

If any wake,
Direct their thoughts aright;
If any weep,
Make thou their burden light;
Thou dost not sleep,
And, where Thou art, the darkness is
not night.

—G. F. BRADLEY, in "Hymns Without Tunes."

Celtic Magic

The Celt's quick feeling for what is noble and distinguished gave his poetry style; his indomitable personality gave it pride and passion; his sensibility and nervous exaltation gave it a better gift still, the gift of rendering with wonderful felicity the magical charm of nature. The forest solitude, the bubbling spring, the wild flowers, are everywhere in romance. . . . They are nature's own children, and utter her secrets in a way which makes them something quite different from the woods, waters, and plants of Greek and Latin poetry.

Now of this delicate magic, Celtic romance is so pre-eminent a mistress, that it seems impossible to believe the power did not come into romance from the Celts. Magic is just the word for it,—the magic of nature; not merely the beauty of nature,—that the Greeks and Latins had; not merely an honest smack of the soil, a faithful realism,—that the Germans had; but the intimate life of nature, her weird power and her fairy charm. As the Saxon names of places, with the pleasant wholesome smack of the soil in them,—Weatherisfield, Thaxted, Shalford,—are to the Celtic names of places, with their penetrating, lofty beauty,—Velindra, Tyntagel, Cærnarvon,—so is the homely realism of German and Norse nature to the fairy-loveliness of Celtic nature.

Celtic romance is full of exquisite touches, showing the delicacy of the Celt's feeling in these matters, and how deeply nature lets him come into her secrets. Thus is Olwen described: "More yellow was her hair than the flower of the broom, and her skin was whiter than the foam of the wave, and fairer were her hands and her fingers than the blossoms among the wood-anemony amidst the spray of the meadow fountains."

And this, which is perhaps less striking, is not less beautiful: "And early in the day Geraint and Enid left the wood, and they came to an open country, with meadows on one hand and mowers mowing the meadows. And there was a river before them, and the horses bent down and drank the water. And they went up out of the river by a steep bank, and there they met a slender stripling with a satchel about his neck; and he had a small blue pitcher in his hand, and a bowl on the mouth of the pitcher."

And here the landscape, up to this point so Greek in its clear beauty, is suddenly magicalized by the romance touch:

"And they saw a tall tree by the side of the river, one-half of which was in flames from the root to the top, and the other half was green and in full leaf."

Magic is the word to insist upon, —a magically vivid and near interpretation of nature: since it is this which constitutes the special charm and power of the effect I am calling attention to, and it is for this that the Celt's sensibility gives him a peculiar aptitude.—From "On the Study of Celtic Literature," by MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Patience as the Art of Hoping

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THREE thousand pounds of rose petals, we are told, go to produce just one pound of the precious attar of roses. Think of all that piled-up sweetness to be distilled into so small a measure! But oh, what a treasure of fragrance! Again, what numbers of tender forbearances, heartening smiles, cheery little fillips, chivalrous acknowledgments, and brave silences go to make up that rare, powerful quality known as patience! So lasting, so pure, so sweet a thing is patience that it helps to freshen all the atmosphere around it. We know that the rose attar not bottled up but shed abroad—a drop here, a drop there—will fill the air with the breath of remembered Junes. And so patience, actively diffused among the tasks, the pleasures, and the contacts of the day, sweetens all the environment.

This calls to remembrance a passage in a beautiful sermon by Mrs. Eddy, entitled "The People's Idea of God." There she says, on page 10, "Thought is the essence of an act, and the stronger element of action." And she adds, "Essences are refinements that lose some materiality; and as we struggle through the cold night of physics, matter will become vague, and melt into nothing under the microscope of Mind." The essence of every manifestation of true patience is indeed spiritual. So many lovely attributes blend in it. It is the inspiration of every high achievement. And yet how often it has been held to mean unprotesting submission to wrong; human will-power, so called, refraining from crying out when overborne; stoic endurance, or drudge-like treading the daily round. The Apostle James held in view something far different from so mean a concept of this spiritual virtue when he pleaded, "Let patience have her perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing." Should not his words be interpreted as an appeal for a constant constructive process of correct thinking, consciously cooperant with divine Mind's perfect plan?

"The art of hoping," someone has fitly called patience, and this is borne out by two dictionary definitions: "The act or power of calmly or contentedly waiting for something due or hoped for;" and, "Constancy in labor or application." Here we have implied an ideal and the process of attaining it: the calm waiting for a great hope to be realized,—not inactive waiting, but waiting with constancy in labor for the realization of that hope. Steady application of the ideal to daily living is the patience which Christian Science unfolds, and thus it echoes the apostle's plea to "let patience have her perfect work." The hope for which the Christian Scientist learns calmly and actively to await fulfillment is that all mankind shall recognize the allness of God, divine Mind, and His spiritual creation; the perfect Principle, hence the perfection of all that truly exists. In greater and greater measure this perfection is brought to human apprehension as each individual learns perseveringly and constantly to deny any actuality to whatever does not reflect the infinite Father-Mother Mind; to whatever is materialistic, and therefore unlike and resistant to perfect Principle, eternal Life, omnipotent Love.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, assures us on page 254 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," that "when we wait patiently on God and seek Truth righteously, He directs our path." And she comfortingly adds, "Imperfect mortals grasp the ultimate of spiritual perfection slowly; but to *begin* aright and to continue the strife of demonstrating the great problem of being, is doing much." Thousands of regenerated lives are rendering gratitude to God for Christian Science, which is teaching them to begin aright, to place their hope in eternal, infinite Mind, not in matter, which is perishable and finite. They are grateful that Christian Science has also taught them how to work constantly and understandingly for the realization of that hope through scientific demonstration. The true practice of Christian Science involves constant loving patience; for without love there can be no hope, and without love's hopeful impulsion there can be no true achievement.

Through the ministration of Christian Science a large measure of human hope is rounding to fruition, for many a dire appearance of disease, of wretched want and limitation, has thereby been banished, and in its place has come forth in experience that which reflects more of the will and purpose and affluence of the one Mind, the divine Principle, Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

American Mural Painting

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

SPEAKING on mural painting in the United States, Ernest C. Peixotto, president of the American Society of Mural Painters, told an audience at the Metropolitan Museum recently that much fine work in this form of decoration is being accomplished today, thanks to the encouragement of artists by patrons and by architects. He showed by means of a stereopticon a series of photographs of important murals that have been completed during the past decade for business houses, public buildings and private residences, and gave a brief historical sketch of the rise of mural painting in the United States, beginning with the decorations in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, and concluding with the latest vogue of adorning private houses with colored maps of the near-by countryside.

As a background for his talk, Mr. Peixotto reminded his hearers that mankind's earliest form of pictorial expression was in the wall paintings to be found in the Ajanta caves in India, and in similar underground dwellings and temples in Africa and Southern France. Then followed the period of tomb paintings in ancient Egypt, and the frescoes of Pompeii. All these forms of expression were essentially murals, and today they remain the one vivid record we have of the manners and customs of ancient peoples.

During the Dark Ages there was a lapse in this as in other forms of expression, followed by a new flowering of the arts at the time of the Renaissance, which produced the magnificent frescoes of Raphael and Michelangelo. The good days for artists at that time, when patrons of the arts were so generous in their support of the painter, sculptor and architect, are again being revived in the present, as manifested in the new attitude toward mural painting.

The Ideal Mural

The ideal mural, the speaker maintained, preserves the tranquil surface of the wall by the use of calm and simple patterns that keep the whole design in style as well as color in harmony with the mural's surroundings. A great impetus to mural painting in the United States resulted from the visit of the French artist, Puvis De Chavannes, who executed for the main hallway of the Boston Public Library the paintings that are so widely known as models of their kind.

An early American, outstanding in this field was John La Farge, whose decoration in the Church of the Ascension on Fifth Avenue, New York, at Tenth Street, remains an achievement worthy of comparison with Italian art's grandest period. The World's Fair at Chicago was another cause of the rise of mural painting in the United States, just as it was the beginning of a new era in American architecture. F. D. Miller, an American artist, was in charge of the decorations, and brought to his work a renewal of the ancient attitude of the artist as one who served the public. He led the way for the artist to come out of his ivory tower, where he did only what he liked, into the marts of everyday life where he became a part of that life as its interpreter.

A New Tide in Art

Today painters of America find large occupation in providing decorations for the walls and ceilings of banks, court houses, state capitols, post offices, chambers of commerce, public libraries and theaters—such artists as Ezra Winter, Edwin Blashfield, Eugene Savage, Violet Oakley, Kenyon Cox, Monroe Hewlett, Augustus Vincent Tack, Frederick Dana Marsh, George Harding, and many younger painters recently returned from their European studies, who are causing the tide of mural art to run strongly in public and private life. Mr. Peixotto showed reproductions of several of his decorations for residences, executed on commissions that have taken him widely afield, from the canyons of California to the lakes of Ireland.

Mystic Artists

All the world, it would seem, comes at one time or another during the year to New York, and so just now at the Macbeth Galleries may be seen some 20 paintings by the artists who work at Mystic, Conn. Their natural leader is Charles H. Davis, a pioneer among them as painter of the rugged hills and dales that run down to the sea at Mystic, the stony pastures under cloud-flecked skies that vie in azure tones with the waters of the inlets from Long Island Sound. His picture here shows with what finality and poetic naturalism he can translate nature into terms of paint and canvas, and still leave the observer thinking of nature rather than the means of interpreting it.

Coming to the fore are the newer men, too—Carl Lawless of suave color, Arthur Meltzer, Lester Boronda and Robert Brackman. Mr. Brackman's canvases are distinguished for their beauty in the handling of form. Then there is Stephen W. Macomber, forceful portrait painter, and Herbert M. Stoops, who has made Indian motifs his own.

The bluebonnets of Texas come to New York in the paintings by Adrian Brewer, a Western artist, now at the Gatterdam Galleries. He finds in these wild flowers a subject of endless interest with their transformation of the plains into rolling vistas of blue.

Portraits in Lithography

From France have come for the permanent collections of the print department of the public library central building the lithographs of Daumier, sardonic political caricatures. These are but part of a general exhibition called portraits in lithography, representing selections from prints by Whistler, Gavarni, Maurin, Rafaelli, Van Gogh, Fantin-LaTour, Legros and Renoir, together with such American masters as William Morris Hunt, Albert Sterner, Ernest Haskell, Leo Mielziner and George Bellows.

Varied Activities

Opening on Jan. 7 at the Grand Central Galleries will be an important loan exhibition of the paintings of George DeForest Brush, and a comprehensive showing of the landscapes of Edward W. Redfield. The Newark Museum during January is to have a big showing of American water colors, with 100 artists represented. Fred Newlin Price has compiled a sumptuous volume entitled "The Etchings and Lithographs of Arthur B. Davies, published by Mitchell Kennerly, containing 200 plates. Vera M. White shows souvenirs of Hawaii and Japan in the form of oils and water colors at the Feragil Galleries, sensitive and delicate in their manner, and proving that the artist has been responsive to the traditional art impulses of the Orient.

The Roman Scene

By FRANK RUTTER

London

THE first glimpse of Rome is always disappointing, but it is unreasonable to expect it to be otherwise. For, in reality, it is the past of that ancient city that we go to find, and how can anyone hope to stumble on such a matter just outside the railway station? But set no term on your visit, keep Baedeker or his post-war equivalent in the background, and endeavor to avoid knowing too much about any particular quarter; soon Rome will begin to exercise her strangely potent charm, so that it will in the end be found difficult to leave her. After a little, it is easy to make one's own map of the city, to link up familiar streets and corners and favorite cafés with the churches, the palaces, the ruins; and then to add, gradually, a little history to the ground plan, level below level—like the two churches and the antique temple, each below the other, under St. Clemente in the Lateran.

All the Famous "Sights"

In order to appreciate fully Mr Rushbury's drawings of Rome, 50 of which are being shown at the Connell Gallery in Bond Street, it is necessary to have acquired one's knowledge of that city in some such leisurely and agreeable manner as we have described; for only then will the distinctive flavor of each scene, and any character it may possess other than its architectural one, be recognized, and a proper value set upon this artist's achievement.

Mr. Rushbury has taken all the famous "sights" for subject-matter. He has drawn Bernini's Colonnades; the Trevi fountain, into which the departing traveler throws a coin in order to insure his safe return; the cypresses that border the Appian Way; the Campagna, complete with distant aqueducts; the Tiber flowing under the bridge of St. Angelo; the view over Rome from the Pincio, with Michael Angelo's dome in the middle distance; Keats's house at the foot of the steps in the Piazza di Spagna; a sunny corner in the Baths of Caracalla; the Porta Maggiore; the Borghese Gardens, the most impressive churches and palaces. He has drawn them all, as anyone setting out to make half a hundred views of Rome must do, and he has managed to discover new beauties in most of these well-remembered scenes, for his way of seeing them is his own.

Thus he gives us a drawing of the steps of St. Peter's, with a ripple of stragglers breaking up their rigid horizontal lines; hence the vast scale on which the great basilica is built is subtly suggested by the contrast between the size of its enormous doorsteps and the minute figures zigzagging across them. And the hulk of the Colosseum is shown dimly looming behind a group of tourists with their guide, its shadow thrown over all in its vicinity—like a symbol of Imperial Rome's ghostlike presence in the imagination of all tourists. The Piazza del Campidoglio is seen through the trellis made by the scaffolding of some new building, the Basilica of Constantine as a "close-up" of vaulted roofs, and there is a delicate pinkish side-view of the Palazzo de Venezia, in which we are told Il Duce will soon take up his residence.

An Air of Movement

San Giovanni in Laterano figures in two of the most attractive of these drawings. In one it is set down airily on the paper, with its spacious piazza running up the center of the sheet and away into the blue sky that arches over Rome, and in the other its façade is seen through the plane trees of the great square. In many of the drawings people are shown going about their business and gossiping in groups, and the little red- and green-painted trams that clank incessantly round and round the Eternal City have also been sketched in; so that an air of movement is given to the dignified scenes and a note of bright color struck here and there. All the drawings are washed over with color, but discreetly, and with a nice sense of values, and all are accurate architecturally; yet they are complete in a way that architectural drawings seldom are and they record to "mood," or atmosphere, of each scene or building, in a way that an architect would deem quite unnecessary but for which every true artist and art-lover will be grateful.

International Print Show, Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

THE first International Exhibition of Lithography and Wood Engraving, now at the Art Institute until Jan. 26, is one of the most interesting shows I have ever seen. Its quality, as regards creative ability, freshness of execution and worth-whileness of subject matter puts it far in advance of any print show here in recent years. This sounds like high praise, and is intended as such, for I am assured that, contrary to usual experience, the jury was rather embarrassed by the wealth of material submitted, and could easily have filled other galleries were any available. As it is, nearly 400 prints are shown, modern and academic, realistic and symbolic, all good of their kind.

The first thing that strikes one about the show is its brilliancy. This is due to a predominance of wood cuts in which full advantage has been taken of the possibility of rich black-and-white effects. Among the lithographs, too, there is a preponderance of vigorous prints; few of the delicate gray type are shown. Color prints are in the minority, but they too are of good quality, and only less interesting than the black and white.

* * *

It is rather difficult to do anything new technically in lithography. During the last century it has been experimented with in all sorts of ways, and there is nothing very surprising from the merely technical side. This perhaps is responsible for the very serious and high quality of lithographic work, and the more than usual preoccupation with treatment of subject matter. The first Logan prize of $100 with bronze medal went to an English lithographer, John Copley, for "Alassio, Starry Night," a brilliantly contrasted print in which a woman's head, rather sad and pensive in expression, fills most of the lower part of the composition, with indications behind it of a park and a velvety black sky set with stars. It is freely handled, apparently a combination of wash and crayon, and combines successfully both vigorous and sensitive effects. Copley has three other prints here, all good, but more in his usual style. The prize print seems a distinct step in advance for freedom and vigor of expression.

Stylistically, the greatest contrast can be found in a dancer by Matisse, which is so academic that it appears to be rather a gray pencil drawing than a lithograph. Another lithograph from France, although by a Japanese, is a charming "Sleeping Cat" by Foujita. It has been purchased for the institute collection. The Walter S. Brewster $50 prize for lithographs went to Louis Lozowick, an American, for a handsome still life. In its clarity of tone and preoccupation with design it sets a splendid example of what a "modern" print should be, and no liberties have been taken with the drawing.

* * *

The second Logan prize of $75 went to a Boston artist, Thomas W. Nason, for his "Willow Tree and Cottage," a woodcut, or rather engraving, exquisitely executed, and full of the right type of sentiment. A print of a painting devoid of sentiment is to art what a mail order catalogue is to literature. All Mr. Nason's prints show great sensitivity to mood, and perhaps the mood of the subject rather than, consciously, his own. It should be said, too, that these prints show no less individuality for allowing the subject to have a chance.

The third Logan prize of $50 went to a Hollander, S. Jessurun de Mesquita, for his "Water Goat," a handsome antelope against a jet-black background treated with an amazing simplicity. Let none without this artist's discriminating qualities attempt to copy his technique, for it will be futile. It is the simplicity of true virtuosity.

* * *

Brewster prize of $50 was offered for the first time this year in order that one might be awarded to both woodcut and lithograph, and this went to an Englishwoman, Agnes Miller Parker, for her "Sheepdipping in Wales." A very "modern" type of print it is, expertly handled in every way, and well worthy of this recognition.

A number of honorable mentions was given, for woodcuts to Pierre Dillinger, Czechoslovakia, "The Gardener"; R. H. Munsch, France, "Kayserberg, Alsace"; John F. Greenwood, England, "Thorpe Lane"; Blair R. Hughes-Stanton, England, "The Emancipation of Woman"; for lithographs to Davenport Griffen, American, "At Charenton," and Arnold Ronnebeck, American, "Atlantic"; to Edith Jane Bacon, American, for her color print, "Elephants in Jungle."

A score of other prints were equally worthy of honorable mention, and the great majority were distinctly worth while. Most of them were very moderately priced. If next year's International Exhibition comes up to the standard of this one it is all that can be hoped.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Courtesy of the Pearson Gallery of Sculpture

"Sandro," Portrait Plaque in Terra Cotta, by C. Paul Jennewein, Shown at the Pearson Gallery of Sculpture, New York.

Redfield in Philadelphia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Philadelphia

A COMPREHENSIVE exhibition of landscapes by Edward W. Redfield, now on view at the Art Club gallery, offers to student and public an opportunity to study the work of an American painter who has been showered with almost every available award. His canvases have been acquired by many public museums and galleries in this country, by the Luxembourg Museum in Paris, and by many private collectors.

Mr. Redfield has just rounded out his forty-fifth year as an artist, and the cumulative experience of those years has given him the ability to produce each canvas in a single sitting of from three to nine hours. Not since his first snowscape was exhibited in the Paris Salon of 1891, has he gone forth more than once with the same canvas. The result is a spontaneity of impression, and a facility of craftsmanship, that approaches perfection in his chosen landscape métier.

The present exhibition, comprising 40 canvases that range in subject matter from snow and springtime in the Delaware Valley to lobster pots, boat building and New England gardens in Maine, is, with three or four exceptions, devoted to the work of the past two years. Many of the canvases, especially those from Maine, were executed this past summer.

Those who know Redfield as a painter of snowscapes will discover in the present offering another Redfield, who finds equal interest in the delicacy of spring, in the rugged quality of the New England coast.

One of the finest of the snows is "Overlooking the Valley," done with an all-inclusive, sweeping gesture that allows the eye to run from foreground hillside through straggling, wind-whipped little trees still fluttering a few brown winter leaves; past pointed cedar sentinels on to the valley below with its light blue winding river, its mauve hills; and over all the air-filled dome of sky so characteristic of a Redfield landscape.

Redfield appreciates keenly atmospheric values and distances. His clouds are never artificial, but hold their place in the ether. He loves nature for what it is, and thus he paints it. He is a realist with a sensitive touch, who gives forth his own impression of the world about him, but who does not attempt to distort that world.

Although Redfield has a summer home at Boothbay Harbor, the majority of his marines and New England studies in the current exhibition were painted on Monhegan, such as "Bringing in the Catch," "Turquoise Sea" and "Monhegan Garden."

As the painter interests himself in the subtle color changes of snow, so also does he find inspiration in the changing color quality of the sea, holding within his brush stroke a fresh strength that grasps quickly and directly the impressions it would transfer to canvas. D. G.

"The Theories of Claude Debussy," by Léon Vallas, translated from the French by Maire O'Brien, is published by the Oxford University Press. In its original form, "Les Idées de Claude Debussy, Musicien français," it was the subject of an article by Emile Vuillermoz, published Feb. 5, 1927, on the Music Page of this newspaper.

pottery a peculiar glaze in soft green with delicate markings, while M. G. Serré turns out a type of rough, carved pottery which assumes novel form.

MM. J. Mayodon and E. Buthaud are "ceramists" belonging to the same group, but their technique permits of more decoration. The former, in most of his themes, introduces fleeting deer, which indicate that he was influenced by the Sultan Abud potteries of several centuries ago. The latter is more modern, confining himself to line designs of faces or figures in semi-classic repose.

Photograph by Zander & Labisch, Berlin

Fritz Kortner in "Don Carlos."

Kortner in 'Don Carlos'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—"Don Carlos," Friedrich Schiller's historical drama, has been revived at the State Theater by Leopold Jessner.

At present Fritz Kortner is the only actor of range and large talent in the State Theater ensemble, and he may leave it soon. The other actors are routined talented players. Because Kortner must have rôles, which are not being written by the current dramatists, Jessner has gone back to the classics, and Kortner has scored a triumph.

Kortner plays the rôle of King Philip, and the play is no longer "Don Carlos" but "King Philip." In the original drama the young Carlos is made the mouthpiece, along with his friend, the Marquis of Posa, of freedom, and revolt against tyranny. Jessner has placed the Spanish royal family tragedy in the background. King Philip and Posa play the two leading rôles. Two men, one standing for the new freedom of thought and Protestant consciousness, the other conserver of the old idea backed up by the power of the church and Inquisition.

If one forgets the direction of the drama, and the change in style, and the cutting and transformation of whole scenes, it is the acting of Kortner which compels the attention. He was the personification of medieval power, without cruelty.

French Pottery Masters

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Rouard, a house on the Avenue de l'Opéra, has been holding an exhibition of "contemporary French artisans," which has behind it an interesting story. The pottery section, particularly, fulfills Rouard's intent, namely, to foster the ancient hand trades.

Round about Rouard are gathered a half dozen of the finest French makers of pottery. Each piece is modeled by hand, fashioned delicately, and, when finished, unique. The exhibition was held under the presidency of M. Paul Léon, director-general of fine arts for France.

In about 1860 or 1870 the pottery makers adopted a new pledge. They took fresh interest in the material with which they were working and kept their attention more closely fixed upon it. M. H. Simmen experimented for 15 years with his materials before producing pottery with exactly the color and texture desired. He has evolved an orange-red all his own. M. E. Lenoble has caught the secret of a Persian blue tone. M. E. Decœur has a means of giving his

Of Many Things

Victor Chenkin

AFTER a series of eight Sunday evening recitals at the Times Square Theater, New York, Victor Chenkin, Russian singing actor, has begun a new series of four recitals on the same evening at the same place. He offers unusual programs of continental songs, which he presents in groups, with costumes. His numbers consist of gypsy, French and Caucasian characterizations, with several songs in each group that range from tragedy to farce in their interpretation of types. His facile command of several languages, his large background of acting ability, and his expressive basso, all lend themselves to a distinctive entertainment that always draws a large and excitedly appreciative audience. He includes in his recitals a group of Jewish Chasidic melodies and folk songs done in the traditional manner of blended singing and chanting. In his De Béranger characterization he offers several of that French poet's songs, some of which Mr. Chenkin used to sing with Balieff's "Chauve-Souris." He has an exemplary accompanist in Yasha Fisherman

Why Not?

R. E. S. remarks to this column that she would like to see some film theater manager consider the fact that there are dull spots in many of the photoplays, so why not have a second screen in operation during the showing of pictures in which audiences manifest a lack of interest? On the secondary screen, which could be well out of line with the main picture projector, or suspended in the dome of the theater, there could be simultaneous showings of one of the delectable cartoon comedies, such as Mickey the Mouse picture or a Silly Symphony without the sound.

"Seven Keys" Again

For durability, "Seven Keys to Baldpate" is a good rival for "Skinner's Dress Suit," which Universal remakes every time, apparently, that it finds a gap in its program. The latest appearance of "Seven Keys" is in the form of a talking picture, made by Paramount as a starring vehicle for Richard Dix. One large merit of the picture is the story and dialogue treatment by Jane Murfin of this hardy annual based on a play made by George M. Cohan years ago from a story by Earl Derr Biggers. Mr. Dix does not wrinkle up his forehead quizzically as he too often used to, and other improvements are manifest in his acting of the novelist who undertakes to write a 10,000-word novel in 24 hours, working in a supposedly deserted inn, to which he is given the "only" key. Melodramatic incidents, comic and thrilling, pack an hour and a half with mystery play entertainment. Crauford Kent is of valiant assistance in a minor rôle. The sound recording is good.

Poverty Row Goes High Hat

Gone are the quickie lots of Hollywood. The talkies did it. Pictures with sound call for a big investment. No longer can an enterprising speculator borrow a few thousand dollars, make a film in a week, sell it to the state righters, and pay back his loans with interest with a handsome profit to himself. Heavy money has been making pictures since they began to lisp. Pictures are financed by Wall Street like other important transactions. The result is not always altogether happy. Heavy investment means that possible failure must be discounted, and the only way to insure a return on the investment is to make a picture that is as closely as possible a variant on some other picture or group of pictures that have proved money makers. Hence the repetitious back stage stories that have dominated the picture programs for a year past. Hence standardization in general, which always spells dullness. In the wild old days of the quickies a novelty sometimes emerged from the shacks that free lance producers called studios. E. C. S.

AMUSEMENTS

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HEIFETZ
NEXT SAT. EVE., JAN. 11, AT 8:30
Kedroff Quartet
OF RUSSIAN SINGERS
NEXT SUN., JAN. 12, AT 3:30
Jesus Maria SANROMA
SUN. AFT., JAN. 19, AT 3:30
ROLAND HAYES

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Feb. 5	Eve.—TOSCA	Feb. 13	PELLEAS ET MELISANDE
Feb. 6	TRISTAN UND ISOLDE	Feb. 14	FIDELIO
Feb. 7	LOUISE	Feb. 15	Mat.—LE JONGLEUR DE NOTRE DAME
Feb. 8	Mat.—DER ROSENKAVALIER	Feb. 15	Eve.—IL TROVATORE
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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Bach via Schönberg

By ERWIN STEIN

Vienna

ARNOLD SCHÖNBERG has transcribed, for full orchestra, Bach's great organ Prelude and Fugue in E flat major; and we have just had the first performance of this arrangement, conducted by Anton Webern, on the same day it was performed at Berlin under Furtwängler.

Schönberg's orchestration constitutes a superb idealization of the organ's tone. Its sonority is overpowering, and its colors are used in the same way as the registers of the organ; but this is done with incredible skill and to a severely practical purpose. Schönberg's aim is not to impart polychromy to the comparatively monotonous tone of the organ. But, exactly as registers, appositely used, emphasize all points of musical structure and texture, bring out contrasts or principal parts, so is Schönberg's scoring fundamentally constructive.

And it goes much further than registering can go. The whole structure and the functions therein of thematic materials are brought out by the scoring, and thus both main lines and details are clearly and plastically exposed. For instance, each one of the three themes of the triple fugue is given out by a definit instrumental group, contrasting with the other two—the solemn first theme by the woodwinds, the stormy second theme by the strings, and the third theme, pompously, by the heavy brass. Thus the exposition of the fugue stands out in monumental grandeur.

Changes of Tone-Color

As regards details, the course of the thematic working-out is made remarkably clear by continuous changes of tone-colors. It often occurs that each segment of a theme is given out by separate instruments; but the same instruments take charge of a long stretch. There is no trace of arbitrariness in Schönberg's procedure; everything is founded on Bach's music—on Bach's music heard by a musician whose ear is modern and who understands and loves this music. It is incredible how thoroughly intact the severe grandeur of the work remains despite the versicolor scoring. Not one timbre, not even the percussion, is mere ornament: they are, one and all, formal values, increasing or decreasing, associating or going different ways, according to requirements of substance and form. The color-play brings illumination, and thereby the music works all the more convincingly.

This art of using orchestral colors constructively is something altogether new. Indeed Schönberg's scoring of this one work might provide the basis for a new book on instrumentation.

Settings of Folk Songs

The program of the same concert included another arrangement by Schönberg—two old German folk songs set for a cappella chorus. These settings show again a new aspect of the master. They are strictly tonal—as if Schönberg wished to prove his utter command of tonal style. The harmonies are not particularly bold, but the polyphonic writing is most skillful. They are difficult to sing, but the effect they produce is utterly simple; and they are indescribably, impressively beautiful. The first, "Schein uns, liebe Sonne," recalls in its simplicity, the madrigals of old; the second, "Herzlieblich Lieb, durch Scheiden," is an impassioned choral song. They were performed for the first time.

We also heard two workmen's part songs by the young Viennese composer Hans Eisler: "Naturbetrachtung" and "Auf den Strassen zu Singen." These constitute a noteworthy attempt to speak, in terms of the most modern resources, to the mass of the people. Eisler, who belongs to Schönberg's school, is extremely capable. He writes exquisite music; and these two part songs of his are excitingly effective. They were received with wild applause, and both had to be repeated.

Webern proved to be a model interpreter of all this music. Again we admired the superb readings of his choirs; and the performance of the Bach-Schönberg Prelude and Fugue was absolutely splendid. Nor should his wonderful rendering of Mahler's first Symphony be overlooked: the concert, from beginning to end, provided a wealth of memorable experiences such as is but seldom the lot of listeners to the countless symphony concerts in Vienna.

Hermann Scherchen

The other most interesting event of the season was a concert conducted by Hermann Scherchen, one of the few European conductors who devote themselves whole-heartedly and efficiently to modern music. And he is, indeed, one of the few who are capable of interpreting contemporary works really well. It is not every expert in the matter of older music who is gifted with that inner hearing which enables a conductor to represent to himself the sonority of a complicated modern score—of one, say, by Schönberg. And, failing this capacity, it is impossible to control the tone of the orchestra and to give shape and balance to a performance.

When, a year ago, Scherchen accepted an engagement at Königsberg, and took charge of the wireless orchestra there, everybody wondered that so excellent a musician should agree to be tied down to this distant German city. But now we see his reasons for so doing, and the results of his work during that twelvemonth are before us. In Königsberg he was able to recruit his own orchestra and to rehearse to his heart's content—rare privileges in Germany, where most orchestras are so taken up with work at theaters or by too many concerts that little time is left for rehearsing.

In point of fact, Scherchen, in the course of that one year, did so well with his own orchestra that he was able to take it on a tour through all the big cities of Germany, its repertory—chiefly modern—being so extensive that in no two cities did he give the same program. In Vienna he gave Schönberg's "Kammer-Symphonie" and Kódaly's "Háry János" Suite. His orchestra is marvelously disciplined. It is not very big: it comprises, for instance, but 10 first violins. But it consists of picked musicians, who eagerly follow their conductor's lead.

At the rehearsals, I was able to realize how carefully he works. Everything, down to the most minute detail, was attended to until perfect polish was achieved. At the concert, the men played with an accuracy that is lacking in many famous orchestras that do not rehearse enough. The concert was a tremendous success for Scherchen. And never have I seen a devotion so sustained, so united in co-operation as that with which every man in his orchestra, from the first note to the last, responded to him.

A Drummer to the Rescue

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

SCHMEHL, the drummer, was the hero of the occasion and the man of the hour. Schmehl, manipulating a pair of sticks upon a surface of stretched parchment, beat up a reputation for himself, and at the same time saved the day, the winter, the year, and, for all I know, the American career of a renowned musician who stood critically in need of assistance. Schmehl, first percussion of the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, taking the side-drum part in a presentation of Ravel's "Bolero," did his task so well as to bring down the house and to turn the public from an attitude of uncertainty to one of positive assurance regarding the conductor, Arturo Toscanini.

The thing happened in the middle of the musical term just concluded, yet the fame of it goes echoing through the town, as if destined not to diminish or change key. Nor should the performer who principally figured in the execution of the maneuver remain in obscurity. His name, no less than his deed, ought to find the light. Ordinarily, nobody cares much, perhaps, about an individual who is relegated to the last range and the back line on the orchestral platform; and who, standing in a place next to the wall, insignificantly taps a tambour. Schmehl, nevertheless, keeping his rhythm steady for 20 minutes, or whatever the duration of "Bolero" may be, and furnishing the main element of illusion in the long crescendo which characterizes the piece, proved himself the master of a special moment—a moment which was to make, or rather remake, the acclaim of Toscanini.

Looked to the East

To indicate how it happened, Toscanini returned to the Philharmonic-Symphony conductorship in the autumn the same remarkable interpreter of the classics he had all along been. The same: that was the trouble. Philharmonic-Symphony subscribers do not like the same sort of playing and directing now that they did a year ago. They will in every probability want a different sort next year from what they have ever had before. By appearance, Toscanini had told his story to the end; a brilliant, thrilling tale, arriving at the final chapter. When people grew a little restless, he bestirred himself to greater efforts in the familiar style. Setting hand to another symphony of Beethoven and another prelude of Wagner, he secured such effects of phrasing and sonority as fairly out-Toscaninied Toscanini. That, however, scarcely sufficed. He methodically invited closer analysis of his particular methods. He caused no surprise, did nothing really new.

The strings! Who can achieve outline with 12 desks of violoncellos comparable with his? Who can equal him in bringing to bear the power and quality of the violas, which with many conductors are a lost voice? Still, neither the stringed instruments nor the Italian tradition of them were of much avail. Vainly the wood-choppers of Cremona cut the spruce, and vainly Stradivarius worked the timber at the bench. Small hope, then, in the fiddle, Toscanini looked to the East, away from the newer civilizations toward the older; and to try his fortune with the Oriental sources of the orchestra, he summoned to his help the drummer and the drum.

Antiquarian Note

To strike here an antiquarian note, once when rummaging in a New England garret, I found a piece of leather, oblong, folded over and tied in the middle with thongs. Inside, were papers, among them a receipt for a drum, I have forgotten exactly of what date in the early past of the last century. My hope was that amidst relics stored under the eaves I should come across some remnant of the drum itself, the wooden cylinder, the hoop that tightened down the head—anything. Useless search. The pocketbook, though, of roughly dressed hide, was undoubtedly from the very hand of the player of the drum, and might have figured, I now believe, in a subsidiary sort of way, in his playing.

This I make out by inference from Philharmonic-Symphony procedure, concerning which I got a fact or two, visiting the musicians' room at Carnegie Hall one night in the course of the concert intermission.

"Where," I asked the first member of the orchestra I met, "shall I look for the man who played the drum in 'Bolero'?"

"Right over there." And he called: "Mr. Schmehl!"

In the direction whence came "Yes!" I took my way.

Amidst overcoats and instrument cases I found him, preparing to go home, his part in the program of that evening being finished.

A fragmentary existence, surely, an orchestral drummer (side-drummer, I mean) leads. When the program concerns the classic masters, he almost never has a place; and on occasions when his services are demanded what does he do but paddle on a membrane that is stretched over the top of a keg? Drumming—an occupation as elementary as ancient, and pretty ambitionless, too. Not much like being a violinist, and always in action.

Well, have it as you like, I never met a more enthusiastic artist than Mr. Schmehl; nor have I sought one out in a long time for whom I entertained a greater admiration.

"How in the world," I queried regarding "Bolero," "did you keep the rhythm of your drumstick so steady? and how, stranger still, did you secure that crescendo?"

"The rhythm," he answered, "was just a matter of going, going, going. But the crescendo—I had to use some ingenuity there. My greatest difficulty was that I could employ but one drum. I could not change from a small size to a large, as in ordinary pieces, when I want to obtain a greater sonority. In order not to be too loud at the beginning, I was obliged to choose an instrument of moderate power and draw from it all the tone I could at the climax. But even so, I was compelled to hold the volume down at the beginning, to make a noise that was but a little above nothing at all. And what do you think I did? I smothered the sound by covering the drum with my handkerchief and by placing over that my wallet."

GREGOR PIATIGORSKY

Permission Concert Management Arthur Judson

Who Is Having Conspicuous Success on His First American Tour.

A Matter of Relativity

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

TO PASS from the big Wagner-Brahms program given by the B. B. C. at Queen's Hall on Dec. 6 to Harold Samuel's Bach recital at Wigmore Hall on the same day was a dramatic experience. At the first, a great orchestra conducted by von Hoesslin thundered forth Wagnerian extracts with a sonority that almost drowned the gale raging outside and the voice of the singer struggling within. At the other a solitary pianist played—one had almost said "meditated aloud"—preludes, fugues and suites by Bach in mezza voce tones that seldom rose even to a forte. The effect was as strangely tranquil as stars at twilight. Even the gale bludgeoning the roof could not break that serene safety and peace. Which was more impressive, the great tone masses, or the music which almost passed beyond material sound? There could be no question; quietude was the memory carried away from the evening—not the sonorities that surged wave on wave through Queen's Hall.

Yet the components of the B. B. C. concert were all fine. The orchestra is absolutely first-rate in personnel. Arthur Catterall, principal first violin, and many of the leaders in other departments can hold their own with anyone in Europe, while the rank and file are all picked players. But the orchestra is still new enough to know itself only a little, and von Hoesslin could hardly have known it at all, since his experience and fame have been gained in Germany. It may well be it took him longer to "brush" his methods on to strangers than would have been the case with his own people. The very urgency of his work in the Overture to "Der fliegende Holländer" and the Prelude and Liebestod from "Tristan" argued a sense of strain. (It was here the singer, Lilian Stiles-Allen, was half submerged.) Pianissimos were scarce throughout a program that included the closing scene from "Götterdämmerung" and Brahms's First Symphony. Things mounted to the climax of sound in Wagner's "Kaisermarsch"—a tidal wave of sonorities that swept along on its own momentum. Yet for want of dynamic contrast there was nothing by which to measure its magnitude; as a result it impressed hardly at all. Harold Samuel's sparing fortes had a hundredfold more meaning.

Busch-Serkin

Bach formed the theme of Adolph Busch and Rudolf Serkin at their recital in Aeolian Hall. The Sonatas in A and E major for violin and piano, the Partita in D minor for violin alone, and four Preludes and Fugues from the "48" were the works performed. It is difficult to speak about such playing in terms of cold black and white, or even to find words at all. Busch and Serkin, both great artists, make something much greater in their ensemble than the sum of one and one. Their performance of the E major Sonata was a sort of revelation. For one thing, they have found the secret of tone balance and co-ordination. Therefore the contrapuntal weaving of parts between the instruments was natural and beautiful. For another thing, each movement was related to the next in the most noble way. How indescribably lovely was the Adagio, and how thrilling the élan of the last Allegro.

Rudolf Serkin treated his solo Bach Preludes and Fugues in a manner utterly different to Harold Samuel, but also extremely interesting. As he plays he seems to draw the music forward out of the unseen into the present, giving it material substance and clothing it with firm, colorful tone. Harold Samuel, on the other hand, pushes forward across the Rubicon into unseen regions of thought. It is the difference between here and there.

Adolph Busch is one of the few violinists whose Bach playing can make history. His performance of the Partita in D minor was one of the finest heard here for years. Quite apart from the great musical and intellectual qualities which inform his art, Busch is one of the rare violinists of whose technique it can truly be said that bowing and left-hand are both superlative. A great left-hand technique is always apparent to casual listeners, and is frequently met with. But supremely fine bowing has such an air of naturalness that it is apt to be overlooked. The long note in one bow which Busch held and swelled upon so beautifully in the Adagio of the E major Sonata was a more wonderful bit of control—from a violinist's point of view—than a string of harmonics or left-hand pizzicatos.

Lionel Tertis

Another great artist with a perfect bowing was heard next day in the same hall, when Lionel Tertis gave the second of his viola recitals. Like Busch, his bow arm looks so natural, and the beauty of the tone he produces is so enchantingly right, that again the skill involved is apt to be underrated. Yet the viola is even harder as an instrument than the violin, for it is heavier and larger. One talks of viola-tone; does one really know it till one has heard Tertis play? He has 10 shades for every five from other violists. His present program began with an arrangement of Mozart's Sonata in A (K. 305), followed by the late Brahms Sonata in F minor, Op. 120. Of three British works, the "Legend" (first performance) by Bax stood out in somber power and beauty. True, it began with those dark thunderings in the bass of the piano which are by now almost a mannerism with Bax, but they belonged so well to the scheme of the work and set its poetic key so truly that the composer's judgment was more than justified. The "Legend" is a real addition to the repertoire of the viola. Finely played by Tertis and the composer, it made an immediately favorable début.

The Rhapsody for viola and orchestra by Reed, here done with pianoforte accompaniment (George Reeves) shows at times a discipleship to Elgar. Geometry teaches that the whole is greater than its parts; in this rhapsody the parts are greater than the whole. A Fantasia for four violas by Bowen was interesting for its play of color rather than for its thematic material. Nothing on the program was more beautiful than two pieces for viola alone—"The Holy Boy" (Ireland) and "Fugue" (Tartini-Kreisler).

Still another bit of superlative string playing was heard from Guilhermina Suggia when she assisted the Audrey Chapman Orchestra at its annual concert in Queen's Hall. The organization exists to give concerts in poor districts, but sets itself a high standard. As a result of this, and an intensive training under Frank Bridge, the band was able to give performances of Mozart's G minor Symphony, Franck's "Chasseur Maudit," Bridge's own Tone Poem "Summer" and other works which in point of finish compared with those of a fully professional orchestra. The string sections require more weight of tone for general purposes, but in accompaniment they are exactly right. The band set a model of restrained and elastic playing in the accompaniments to Lalo's cello Concerto in D minor. The solo instrument was always felt to be the central point of the score, just as Suggia's magnificent playing made the concerto the central event of the concert. M. M. S.

Stravinsky's Latest Work

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

WE HAVE often had occasion to notice the paradoxical but really emotional character of that thirst for renewal that forever urges on an artist like Igor Stravinsky. The moment he has triumphed in a new formula he abandons it to seek something else and to re-commence his prospecting in a direction, as a rule, entirely opposite. You must admit it takes a certain courage and a real breadth of character thus to take leave of his admirers the moment he has completed their conquest. Stravinsky, restless and inquisitive by temperament, practices, in the domain of the ideal, the tactics of the "flight forward." He seems perpetually determined to outdistance those who pursue him with their applause and to put a respectable interval between them and his genius.

We have just heard two of his latest scores, which are in this respect singularly characteristic. One was a "Cappriccio" for piano and orchestra, the first performance of which Ansermet gave with the Paris Symphony Orchestra. The other is the "Apollon Musagète," produced originally by the Russian Ballet. The two works are very different. In the more recent one, Stravinsky does not stray so far from his old ideal. One rediscovers in it certain of the striking qualities to which he owed his overwhelming success and in which he had since seemed completely uninterested. But of course, the musician is still following that ideal of purification and simplification which, for some years, has constituted his faith. This magnificent barbarian is drawn to asceticism. Happily, his temperament carries him away in spite of his severe resolutions and we find, in orchestral discoveries, the prodigious originality of the musician of "Pétrouchka" and the "Sacre."

A Ritual Sacrifice

It will be remembered that in "Apollon Musagète" Stravinsky wanted to abandon that part of the orchestral material which had allowed him so strongly to prove his mastery of writing. Leaving out all wind instruments and percussion, from which he had drawn such prodigious effects, he wanted only to make use of the string quintet. One recognizes in this a ritual sacrifice to the advance fashions of neo-classicism. But, listening today to the score of "Apollon," one can understand from whence came the composer's error of conception. Stravinsky jealously refrains from sacrificing to lyricism or sentimentality, which he considers despicable. Certainly, he has a powerful pathos, but it is a pathos of sounds, planes, lines and volumes. With the wood or brass he obtains extraordinary results. The pathos of the strings, on the contrary, cannot shake off its expressive elements. In renouncing it, Stravinsky has under his fingers nothing but a lifeless keyboard the color of which becomes boring. It is only in his last fragments that he succeeds in manipulating all his bows like a Mephistophelian fiddler.

But what is the good of devising epilogues? Stravinsky never repeats an experience; we need no longer fear to see him swallowed up in this disappointing formula. Let us wait now with curiosity for the results of his next voyages of discovery.

Bruneau's Songs

At the Colonne Concert, a first performance was given of the songs with orchestral accompaniment of Alfred Bruneau. These are short pictures whose tone and color are true and which give perfect relief to André Chebier's texts. In "Diane," the timbre of the horn, very cleverly used, creates a delicately evocative atmosphere round the mythological scene where the poet seeks to avoid the fate of the indiscreet Actæon. And the orchestra finds accents of quick vivacity to paint the scorn of the "Little Girl" who finds that she is not taken seriously enough and who pleasantly defends the rights of her 12 Springs. It is interesting to see with what certainty Alfred Bruneau, who is, primarily, a man of the theater, carries off the songs with orchestra. The easel picture, and even the miniature, suit him just as well as the fresco. The peculiarity is rare enough to be underlined. It is not the first time, moreover, that it has forced itself upon the attention of the careful observer.

Boston Symphony Orchestra

The punishment of cleverness is swift. Ravel's "Bolero," which on Dec. 6, 1929, shattered the decorum of a Friday afternoon Boston Symphony audience, all but fell flat on the afternoon of Jan. 3, 1930. No cheers, no stamping on the floor this time. Cordial enough applause, yes; but nothing to joggle the classic statues high on the walls of Symphony Hall. The trick worked once.

But the habit of stamping one's feet cannot be acquired with impunity. The Boston Symphony concerts for the last month have been so exciting that it would hardly do to see them slump into routine. Fortunately, at the latest concert, the audience found another occasion for pedal acclamation. This was provided by Charles Martin Loeffler's "Canticle of the Sun," after St. Francis of Assisi, for voice and orchestra, with Povla Frijsh for soloist. Mr. Loeffler, a native of Alsace, has long been a resident of Boston or its vicinity, and is a composer internationally admired. This work was written for Mrs. F. S. Coolidge and was first performed at the Washington Festival of 1925, with Mme. Frijsh as singer and Frederick Stock conducting. The score contains much beauty. Harps, woodwind, horns, muted strings are employed to produce an other-worldly atmosphere, and liturgical motives intensify the supernal effect achieved by impressionist means. Mme. Frijsh, who is more at home perhaps in terrestrial song, nevertheless projected admirably the content of the verses.

Working backward in this program, we arrive at the principal item which, like the "Bolero," was a repetition from a recent concert. But the result of a second hearing of Arnold Bax's Symphony in two keys (No. 2) was quite different. The re-examination served to strengthen our first impression of a poetically conceived and firmly knit work. If some of the material sounds familiar, its treatment is highly characteristic, and the total result is unified and impressive. This seems by all means the most considerable novelty introduced this season by Dr. Koussevitzky, who was well advised to repeat it within three weeks.

The concert was opened with Walton's lively and amusing Overture, "Portsmouth Point." L. A. S.

Contemporary Russian Music

By LEONID SABANEEV

IX—Nikolai Medtner

Moscow

IT IS generally agreed that Medtner is to be regarded as the Russian neo-classic. The work of this specific and characteristic composer has nothing in common with the tone and rhythm of our age, and in that sense cannot be called contemporary. Its roots go down to the creations of Bach, of the later Beethoven, of Schumann and Brahms. Medtner is partly of German origin and to this is manifestly due the evidently German style of his music. To the Russian musical culture, which has hitherto blended but poorly with Germanism, he came as a new and unprecedented phenomenon, perhaps even more so than to Europe.

He belongs to the type of profoundly and uncompromisingly serious composers, a type once very general among musicians, but now almost extinct. Utterly alien to artistic careerism, regarding his work as a service, as a weighty and unavoidable obligation to humanity and culture, Medtner recalls the outlook of the old masters. It was of such music as his that Liszt remarked: "You must go to this music, it won't come to you." To live and sympathize with Medtner and his severe and ascetic methods of musical expression, close and persistent study of his compositions is necessary. He is not an innovator—indeed, he is opposed to innovation and is proud of his fidelity to the old, traditional culture of Europe, proud to be an integral link in that great chain. In these days when a passion for novelty, for color, for the overthrow of tradition is prevalent, he has steadily pursued his solitary way, fearing neither to be regarded as old-fashioned, nor to risk becoming a laggard. It cannot be denied that there is something heroic in this attitude, of which we have nearly lost the habit in recent times.

Medtner is a composer of the graphic type. The idea of tone-color is foreign to him, and in this respect he is the legitimate descendant of Schumann and Brahms. He has devoted himself mainly to composition of pianoforte music and songs. He is a pianist of the first rank, and his style of writing for the piano is characteristic—rather irksome and not very grateful, but always interesting. His profoundest thoughts are incarnated in his fine sonatas—one of the most grandiose is the E minor, which is pure Beethovenian in its power and austerity—and in his numerous "Tales," a type of composition invented by him and to a certain extent akin to Mendelssohn's "Songs without words."

Not less interesting are his songs, in which he continues the serious tradition of Brahms's vocal music. They are generally written to texts by Russian and German authors (Pushkin, Tyutchev, Fet, Goethe and Nietzsche). The fundamental color of his work is its intensely philosophical quality, if one may thus express it. Medtner is a musician-philosopher and looks upon music as one of the methods of thought. Without external brilliance or colored vestments, this music makes a direct appeal to what is profoundest and most intimate in man. His supreme attainments—they border on genius—in the sphere of song are "Bezsonnitsa" and "Zaklinanie," to words by Tyutchev and Pushkin respectively.

Amidst the new music, which he neither accepts nor regards as music, Medtner remains firmly and heroically faithful to his creed, and is confident that the troubled waters through which we are now passing will soon be stilled, and that the pure musical art will be freed from the exactions of a transitory fashion and the demands of the market.

Medtner is an isolated phenomenon amidst contemporary composers, whether Russian or foreign. It is quite possible that we may not care for his work, but we must be aware that into it is welded the immense moral and æsthetic power of an exceptional personality, and therefore we cannot but pay tribute to it.

(Translated by S. W. Pring)

[Previous articles in this series were published May 25; June 1, 15, 22; Oct. 12, 19; Nov. 2, 9.]

The Liverpool Playhouse

Special from Monitor Bureau

LIVERPOOL—At the Playhouse Theater, "Jane's Legacy," by Eden Phillpotts. Producer William Armstrong.

"Jane's Legacy" is a quite typical and jolly Eden Phillpotts comedy," of the lighter sort—with local party complete—not quite so good as "Yellow Sands," though occasionally reminiscent of that play, as also of "The Farmer's Wife." It tells how Jane, being left, as she supposes, a legacy of £1000, becomes straightway the heroine of her village, and victim of attentions, marital and other, from various members of a community awed and enticed by so great wealth.

Jane is entrapped into a rash promise of marriage with a glib-tongued local crook, one Sergeant Clugg, who supplies Mr. Lloyd Pearson with an excellent comedy part. The hapless woman is rescued from her predicament by the happy discovery that the much envied legacy was intended for another Jane; and that she is free from a financial encumbrance that has brought only trouble in its train to every one concerned.

As usual, therefore, with Mr. Phillpotts, there is a vein of social philosophy behind the lighter humors of this Devonshire play. Company, setting and production were all quite up to standard, the heaviest work falling upon Lloyd Pearson and upon Miss Marjorie Fielding, who showed, with much quiet truth and sincerity, the troubles and temptations of a villege "nouvelle riche."

P. A.

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RADIO AVIATION

Revolutionary Record-Making

By VOLNEY HURD

DID you ever take a phonograph record and gingerly transfer it from a pile to the talking machine, hoping you wouldn't drop it? And in placing the needle down on that same record did your hand ever slip and swing the needle across the record with a terrific roar, making a scratch that would click, click, its way through that piece every time you played it afterward?

Those days are gone. Not only are records going to be available that will permit of careless dropping on the floor and reckless scratching with the needle but they can be sold for 15 cents rather than 75 and are so thin that several times as many can be put on a shelf in the record cabinet.

What Is Durium?

This is all based on the discovery of a new substance called Durium, the invention of Dr. Hal T. Beans, professor of chemistry at Columbia University, and two of his associates, Dr. Louis Hammett and Dr. George H. Walden Jr.

The writer went through the new Durium plant last week and saw the first run of records made, also hearing many tests and comparisons with present records, both talking machine and the huge talking picture discs.

Durium is defined by Dr. Beans as follows:

"In appearance Durium is a clear golden substance, not unlike amber, with a highly polished brilliant surface, and is without taste or odor When stamped it molds well and is capable of taking a very accurate impression. It is also heat resistant and can easily withstand the temperatures of molten lead and other metals. These two qualities make it ideal for molds or matrices in which metal can be cast, when great clearness and definition are required.

"Durium in its liquid form can be applied as a spray paint or varnish and may also be used with the brush Inasmuch as nearly all commercial shellacs and varnishes are combustible, it may be that the new material will be of great use where a fire-resistant waterproof surface is desirable, for instance on the nonmetallic parts of airplanes."

A phonograph record of this substance is made by using a thin sheet of cardboard, something like Bristol board, on which a coating of Durium is laid by a dipping process. Large sheets of this are then fed into a press, which reminds one of nothing so much as a printing press and is in reality a record printing press.

Ease of Manufacture

These sheets go into this press with great rapidity and come out on the other side with perfect impressions of the records. They are then stamped to cut away the surplus material and you have a finished record. Where it takes a good workman a day to produce 750 records of the ordinary type, records made by this process can be turned out at the rate of 200 a minute. This explains one of the reasons for the great reduction in costs.

The substance is so hard that no amount of scratching the needle crosswise will make any impression and the record is quite flexible. It can be bent back and forth a limited distance without injury to the recording surface. In addition a match can be held under it and it will not affect it while the ordinary record will get soft and droopy even in the sunlight.

A story is told of one of these records which was playfully thrown across a room only to disappear out the window. Running to the window the thrower saw the record land in the middle of the street and then a taxicab ran over it. He went down, picked it up and bringing it upstairs put it on the machine and it played perfectly.

That this was no idle tale was proved by the host passing the writer one of these records and a hammer and telling him to go to it and do his best. We pounded away in good style, but apparently made no impression on the surface. Then we put the record on a machine and it played as well as ever.

This hard substance removes much of the surface scratch. Another point is that the record plays as well after its hundredth playing as it does the first time, while ordinary records begin to go after some 20 playings. Their flexibility, light weight and ability to withstand rough handling makes it possible to sell these records through newsstands and other similar channels at 15 cents apiece. Without doubt, Durium is going to have a real part in giving new zest to the phonograph industry.

General Training Aids Announcer

THE announcing ranks draw people from many walks of life, but perhaps one of the most variegated of backgrounds goes with Howard Butler, who is featured on the WOR and allied network pro-

A VARIED CAREER

HOWARD BUTLER

grams. Mr. Butler began his professional career in the "movies" by teaching Dolores Costello how to swim when he was acting with the Vitagraph Company. Then he joined a stock company and after much migration, allied himself with Morris Gest, the producer with whom he remained for three seasons, following this with a season with Gus Hill's Minstrels, theater, press and managerial work, and winding up in the writing field as feature story writer for the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

At the present time, outside of his duties as announced for WOR, he is interested in a project nearing completion which is to be the field of mechanical recording for radio programs, including commercial and sustaining features. This announcer's hobbies are oil painting, sculpture, and feature writing as a columnist for individuals who are syndicating the same.

Canadian Chain Now Crosses Rockies

COMPLETION of a radiocasting circuit from Edmonton to Vancouver by the radio and telegraphic departments of the Canadian National Railways establishes the Canadian National network as the only radio hook-up in the world to traverse five time zones.

A program given at CNRA, Moncton, N. B., most eastern station of the system, at 11 p. m., Atlantic time, may be received at CNRV, Vancouver, B. C., most western station, at 7 p. m.—or four hours earlier than the time it is sent. In its course across the continent from east to west, the program would infringe upon five time zones, Atlantic, Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific.

Radio listeners on Canada's Pacific coast have until now been prevented by the barrier of the Rocky Mountains from obtaining a consistently good reception of eastern programs. The new Canadian National circuit from Edmonton to Vancouver, in which the telegraphic department, with its "carrier current" system assists in the transmission of the radiocast, is said to provide the means for overcoming this difficulty.

250 Miles Per Hour Future Air Speed

TWO hundred and fifty miles an hour will probably be the average speed at which future commercial planes will travel is the prophecy made by Dr. Baldwin Munger Woods, professor of aerodynamics and associate dean of the University of California.

Already an English aviator has reached 378 miles an hour, but he was in a model built only for speed. Within the next few years, however, it will perhaps become possible to fly at the rate of 500 miles an hour, which is two-thirds the velocity of sound. But that would be no more practical for passenger service than it is for an automobile to travel 200 miles, the speaker continued.

"We may see transcontinental service in the next 10 years," Dr. Woods declared, "although this depends upon the size of daily patronage it receives. The trip will take only 18 hours, or even 15. No stops will be made at inland flying fields, but it will be necessary to refuel in the air about four times."

In regard to the construction of planes he said that the cabins and as much of the equipment as possible will be placed in the wings, for they offer less resistance than any other part of the body.

"Fog flying has been partially mastered," Dr. Woods declared. "A short time ago, Lieutenant Doolittle took off, made a short flight, and landed again on the same field in a plane whose cockpit was completely covered so that he could not see out.

"Three devices of recent invention made it possible for him to do this. He had an artificial horizon, which told him when his plane was level; he had a radio detector sensitive to the radio beacon on the landing field, which guided him back, and he had an altimeter, which registered his altitude relative to the flying field."

There is one more instrument still not constructed which is necessary to fog flying in the future, he said in conclusion. This is a mechanism parallel to the depth finder on a ship, which will tell the altitude of the field to which the aviator is flying as well as the altitude relative to the one he has left.

Harry Swan, Noisemaker

HARRY SWAN is particularly interested in two things — making noises of every description—and children. So it goes without saying that children are in-

NOISE AND CHILDREN

HARRY SWAN

terested in him, too. In the first place, he made his living by making rhythmic noises with dance and stage orchestras in vaudeville. He was a skillful trap drummer. Then came the days when vaudeville languished and radio thrived and nearly all worthwhile novelty orchestras drifted into the studios. Mr. Swan drifted with them.

Once in the studios he found much to interest him. Like a child himself, he investigated everything. Before long he was taking part in dramatic sketches, produced by both of the large chains. In the course of these productions sound effects were needed—and who should know better how to produce them than Harry Swan.

While never officially appointed as "effects man" he now has taken possession of a small room in the Columbia Building, wherein he has personally acquired a marvelous assortment of noise-producing devices of every description. It looks a little like a Christmas toy store. There are rattles and clockwork trains, whistles of all sorts and many other interesting articles whose uses would never be guessed until he explains them.

While Mr. Swan also plays and produces some effects in the National studios the majority of his work goes on in the Columbia plant, where a good deal of opportunity is given for the development of original ideas of any kind.

The inspection of his stock-in-trade was cut short by the necessity of his appearance in the "Littman Tiny Tots Theater" program for which a play in costume was planned and to which guests had been invited.

Before leaving to begin the work of makeup he was greeted by the genial "Jerry" Macy, the "Hank Simmons" of the "Showboat" and "Tony" of the "Real Folks" period. He had called to tell of several new effects produced in the latter period after much experimentation. One of these was the sound of flying pigeons which was imitated by the tapping of many fingers on many vests—the fingers being drawn lightly across the fabric after each tap. Incidentally Mr. Macy remarked that each of the players in that "Real Folks'" radiocast took two or three parts and that the peculiarly amusing accents of Mrs. Jones really proceeded from a male throat.

Harry Swan was interested in the method of imitating the beating and swishing of wings but said that he doubted whether it would be equally satisfactory in the Columbia studios whose acoustics, he says, are considerably different from the NBC's.

Half an hour or so later Mr. Swan was again encountered in all the glory of a rustic costume, glasses and beard. While carpenters rushed hither and thither in the effort to construct the stage for "Mountainville" production in the "Tiny Tots Theater" which was to commence in an hour, he sat calmly at the piano, on top of which were perched several of the children who were also waiting to join in the show. Others sat beside him on the stool or leaned against his back as he entertained them with stories and appropriate incidental music which strayed now and then into "Yes, We Have No Bananas," as it does in the "Nit Wit" hour in which he also plays.

As time went by the stage took shape; curtains and spotlights appeared; an excited photographer gyrated freely with much gesticulation before unattentive listeners, and Frank Knight informed the author and director—Miss Yolande Langworthy—that the costume provided for him would only fit someone who exceeded him in weight by at least a hundred pounds.

A last glimpse of the studio as things finally began to take on a semblance of order, revealed Harry Swan still perfectly content in the midst of a circle of admiring youngsters, to whom his recently acquired beard was now of particular interest. Time was not dragging for them!

European Air Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

A DEMONSTRATION was given recently at the Heston Air Park of flying instruction by wireless. The instructor remained in the tower overlooking the airdrome, the small receiving set being in the cockpit of the airplane. Instructions to take off and to carry out various maneuvers when in the air were perfectly clearly heard and followed.

Taking Cars In Trade

That flying is rapidly becoming an everyday affair is shown by the action of a leading motorcar dealer in the south of England who is marketing light airplanes and announces his willingness to take cars in part exchange.

A New Engine-Maker

Sir William Morris, well known in the motorcar world, intends shortly to enter the market for airplane engines, the Monitor learns on good authority. He hopes to produce an engine of about 145 horsepower at about two-thirds of the price of any such engine now available. It will probably be a seven-cylinder air-cooled radial with gear reduction and supercharging.

New Bristol Airport

Bristol is following in the wake of Manchester and will open a municipal airdrome in January. This should become a center for civil aviation in the west of England. Whitechurch, where it is situated, will be included in the area of the Borough of Bristol.

Air-Rail Goods Combine

Imperial Airways have concluded a comprehensive agreement with the railway companies which will enable goods from over 100 provincial towns to be sent to London to connect with the air freighters to the Continent.

New Altitude Attempt

Preparations are in hand for a British attack on the world's altitude record. A specially built machine with supercharged engine is being built with which it is hoped to reach a height of some eight miles above the earth's surface. The pilot will have oxygen heating apparatus and electrically heated clothing.

A Dramatic Contrast

The Gloster-Napier VI, the "Golden Arrow of the Air," which achieved a speed of 336 m. p. h. came down to a very sedate gait when it formed an item in the procession of the Lord Mayor's show through the streets of London.

Flying Pigs! Yessir!

Two prize pigs were taken in an airplane from Melbourne to Hay in New South Wales for an agricultural show. After duly winning their prizes they flew back to Melbourne.

Cape Town Airport Project

The rate payers of Cape Town are to be asked to sanction a scheme for the establishment of an airport just outside the city at a cost of £50,000 writes the Cape Town correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

German Air Mail Trial

Germany has been carrying out experimental flights with a view to developing her air mail services. One of these flights was from Berlin to Constantinople and back. The outward journey was done in 11 hours and homeward in 10 hours.

Art and the Airplane

Sweden proposes to hold an aero exhibition in Stockholm from Sept. 6-28 next year. This will be in connection with an art exhibition which is being held there during the summer.

Vivid Listener-In Concept Is Radio Performer's Need

SELECTED from 100 contraltos to portray the rôle of Manon in the "Evening in Paris Hour" over the Columbia Broadcasting System each Monday evening, Delphine March, known also for her work in the WEAF Light Opera Company has become a success because of her

"EVENING IN PARIS"

DELPHINE MARCH

daily housework. It is truly a great medium for service."

Miss March, who is a pupil of Frederick Bristol and has coached with Frank La Forge and Conrad Bos, will be remembered for her many contralto rôles in the WEAF Light Opera Company, including many of the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas. She has also sung over WOR through the Columbia Broadcasting System in the Brahms "Requiem," and has appeared with the Capitol Family and as soloist in recitals with orchestra on the NBC programs.

Miss March hails from Denver, Colo., and began her musical career in Portland, Ore. She has appeared as soloist with the leading orchestras and oratorio societies in the East, including the New York Philharmonic and New York Symphony Orchestras, Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, Russian Symphony Orchestra and at the Lewisohn Stadium, as well as with the New York Oratorio Society, the Handel and Haydn Society, with Goldman's band and at the Biltmore Musicales in New York City.

T. R. N.

The Dialer's Guide

FOR THURSDAY, JAN. 9

Vocal Groups

Mid-Week Hymn Sing (WEAF Chain). Hymns by mixed quartet from the pens of poets representing 11 denominations. 7.

Columbia Male Chorus (CBS transcontinental). All-request program. 9:30.

Jerome Kern's "Lamplight" (Philadelphia Storage Battery—CBS transcontinental). Mr. Kern's only effort in a more serious form than musical comedy, using the stage device of the "cutback," as first production of new Philco program with Henry Neely, the "Old Stager," and Dan Gridley, tenor, only two remaining from the former "Theater Memories" group. New leads are Lois Bennett, soprano, former Winthrop Ames' Gilbert and Sullivan star, and John Barclay, baritone, guest with many a symphony orchestra. Orchestra conducted by William Artz, former conductor of the Waldorf-Astoria Rose Room Orchestra, which was heard over the air up to the time of that famous hostelry's discard. 10.

"Fifty Years of Light Opera" (Radiovictor—WEAF Chain transcontinental). A review of the greatest light operas from Offenbach to the latest thing on Broadway, by familiar recording group, the Victor Light Opera Company. The music of a salon orchestra conducted by Nathaniel Shilkret weids the production together. 10.

Verdi's "La Traviata" (WEAF Chain). Regular weekly production of the National Grand Opera Company under the direction of Cesare Sodero, NBC'S opera maestro. Verdi based the opera on Dumas' "Lady of the Camelias." 11.

"The Olympians" (KGO, KOA). Male quartet, especially organized for radio several years ago, under the direction of Mynard Jones. 9:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

Vaudeville Artists (Radio Keith-Orpheum —WEAF Chain). 5.

Astrid Fjelde, soprano; Devora Nadworney, contralto; Judson Rousseau, tenor; Harry Horlick, conductor (WJZ Chain). Ballads of Brahms, Rimsky-Korsakoff and Scott by soloists, and duet, "World Is Waiting for the Sunrise." "Stars of Melody" period. 7:30.

"Manhattan Moods" (CBS transcontinental). Utilizing the services of a large symphony orchestra, dance band, and 50 prominent vocalists, with trend from classical to highly popular. 8:30.

Revelers' Male Quartet; James Melton, tenor; Wilfred Glenn, bass; Singing Violins (Seiberling — WEAF Chain transcontinental). Rather sugar-coated atmosphere of Nevin, Gounod, Bond, Saint-Saëns and d'Hardelot, dispelled only by bass solo of Mr. Glenn and closing "Chant of the Jungle." 9.

Oliver Smith, tenor; Steffy Goldner, harpist; Eugene Ormandy, conductor-violinist (National Sugar — WEAF Chain). Features — Strauss waltz; "Fantasia, Tales of Hoffman," by Mme. Goldner; medley from Sidney Jones' operetta, "The Geisha," with solos by Messrs. Oliver and Ormandy; closing "Dance of the Clowns," by orchestra. 9:30.

"Plantation Echoes" (KGO, KOA). The atmosphere of the South by company of 20 singers, musicians, comedians and players. 10.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF, WCAE, WRC, WTAG, WWJ, WLS, KOA, KGO, KGW, KPO). 8.

Bernhard Levitow's Commodore Ensemble (CBS transcontinental). Delibes' ballet music, Tchaikovsky symphony excerpt, Mozart overture, and three ballads. 7:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). American and European impressions of the Orient 11.

Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, Dr. Artur Rodzinski, conductor (Standard —NBC Pacific). "Barber of Seville" overture, "Minuet," from Mozart's "E Flat Symphony," first movement of Tchaikovsky's "Fifth," Bizet's "L'Arlesienne Suite, No. 1," and two movements from "Scheherazade Suite," "Young Prince and Princess" and "Festival at Bagdad." 7:30.

Recitalists

Ebony Twins (CBS transcontinental). Popular selections by two pianos, and single solo by Marie Gerard. 5.

Max Dolin and his Violin (KGO). D'Ambrozio's "Canzonetta," Raff's "Cavatina" and Mozart's "Minuet in D Major." 8:45.

Service Bands

United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor (CBS transcontinental). Sventy-five musicians playing from concert auditorium in Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C. 4.

United States Army Band; Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor (WJZ Chain transcontinental). 4.

Characteristic Music

Walter Kolomoku's "Honoluluans" (CBS transcontinental). Hawaiian, interspersed with popular selections, by this popular recording group. 6.

Rhythmic Music

Abe Lyman and his orchestra (WJZ Chain) 6.

Comfort Music Ensemble (Coward-WEAF Chain) 7:30.

Irene Bordoni; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra (Fleischmann-WEAF Chain transcontinental). New selection, to open, "Believe Me," "Did You Mean It," with choruses in French and English, "Just An Hour of Love" and "I May Be Wrong," by one of the few successful French artists in America.

Phil Ohman and Victor Arden, pianists, and speciality orchestra (Lehn and Fink—WJZ Chain). "Mighty Lak a Rose" and "Twelfth Street Rag" by the two pianos, picture music and medley from new Broadway musical comedy, by orchestra and singers. 8.

"Sparkers" (Champion—WJZ Chain. A spectacular play in a nearly-forgotten football game during the war at the Great Lakes Training Station is the subject of Mr. Carlin's sport drama. Popular selections by soloist and dance orchestra. 8:30.

Mid-Week Program (Atwater Kent—WJZ Chain). Popular dance orchestra 10.

Laughner-Harris Hotel St. Francis Orchestra—(KGO, KHQ, KOMO). One hour. 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"The Inheritor" (CBS transcontinental). Last scene of play in repertory by several members of Eva Le Gallienne's Civic Repertory Theater Company. 6:30.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Memory Lane" (KGO, KGW). Annual sleigh ride in "Goshen Center." 9.

Talks

"The Political Situation in Washington Tonight" (CBS transcontinental). Frederic William Wile. 8:15.

"The Economics of Life Insurance," Calvin Coolidge (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Address by America's most noted insurance man, as guest of honor at a banquet given by the New York Life Insurance Company, in St. Petersburg, Fla. 9:30.

National Forum" (CSB transcontinental). Discussion of prominent legislation. 10:30.

Radio for the Intelligentsia

THE B. B. C. has just concluded its first year's program of national lectures. The poet laureate, Robert Bridges, O. M., delivered the opening address of the series on "Poetry," and was followed by Prof. Arthur S. Eddington with a paper on "Matter in Interstellar Space." The series was brought to a close by Prof. G. M. Trevelyan's lecture on "The Union of England and Scotland, 1707." Judging from the enthusiastic comments which these lectures have provoked, the scheme has achieved everything that its most optimistic sponsor could have expected.

Distinguished as are the speakers who have delivered these addresses, it is not in their academic prestige that the unique interest of the idea of the national lectures lies. Almost from the day of its inception the radio has brought to the public ear some of the most famous scholars in the British universities in the series of talks which the British Broadcasting Company has organized on historical, literary, philosophical, and kindred subjects. But these talks, though given by academic people, have not been genuinely and unrelentingly academic. They have deliberately aimed at being popular expositions designed for intelligent listeners who do not claim any particular knowledge of the subjects discussed. The British Broadcasting Company, as it were, has introduced the public to professors in carpet slippers; but the point of the national lectures is, that in them the carpet slippers have been taken off.

The British Broadcasting Company has almost the authority of a national institution, and it thinks not unreasonably that these lectures are "a valuable gesture by the corporation as a mark of its recognition of the importance of learning in national life." They may also add to the prestige in certain quarters of the British Broadcasting Company itself. Perhaps because the talks given by important academic figures over the radio have been popular and informal, the radio's value has not hitherto been very fully realized in university circles. It has been regarded more or less as a toy.

The writer's own college at Oxford, for example, sternly forbade its introduction into the rooms of undergraduates. When one of the B. B. C. staff recently returned to the Common Room of his old college and said, in answer to an inquiry, that he had taken up radio as a profession, he received the somewhat scornful reply, "Good gracious, you'll be telling us next that you've gone in for roller skating." The universities cannot give of their best to the radio if they regard it only as an amusement, or if the members of their faculties have always, when they speak through the microphone, to abate somewhat the rigors of scholarship.

This attitude of superiority toward the radio cannot, however, be maintained in face of the national lectures. These lectures are not in any sense learning made easy for the unlearned. They measure up to the level of the very highest scholarship. This is guaranteed by the panel of informal advisers who give the B. B. C. the benefit of their experience in the choice of lecturers and subjects. Among these advisers are included Sir William Bragg, Sir Ernest Rutherford, Sir J. H. Jeans, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres and the Earl of Balfour.

The official statement of the standard which the B. B. C. sets before itself for the national lectures is that "they should bring within the reach of every British household pronouncements of a quality not inferior to the Romanes and Reid lectures at Oxford and Cambridge respectively." This is a high ambition; but a national radiocasting service should be content with nothing less if radio is to realize all its possibilities and earn the respect of all classes in the community.

H. H.

The Outlook for Dirigibles

HOW will the dirigible fit into the transportation scheme of tomorrow's air commerce?

The aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce, in its semi-monthly bulletin, asks this and other questions and proceeds to answer them in an enlightening manner. What are the commercial possibilities of lighter-than-air craft? What is the future of the airship?

The questions have been in the minds not only of persons interested in aeronautical developments but of forward-looking business men. "Only the future," says the bulletin, "will disclose their answers, but widespread interest in the subject justifies, certainly, serious consideration and perhaps a few predictions based upon recent epochal achievements.

Sustained Flight

"By flying around the world from Lakehurst to Lakehurst, the Graf Zeppelin not only was the first dirigible to accomplish such a journey, but also made the longest "hop" in the history of aeronautics—from Friedrichshafen to Tokyo—and the fastest journey around the world ever accomplished by man. Moreover, this majestic air monarch soared through uncharted skies, over two oceans, and across three continents. Therefore, it is not surprising that a number of authorities on air transportation have declared that the dirigible, as now developed, is superior to the airplane for transoceanic flying.

"Some have said that the airship will supplant the airplane; others have said that heavier-than-air craft are superior; it seems definitely indicated, however, that neither will supplant the other—that there is ample opportunity for both. There is no conflict between airplanes and lighter-than-air craft. The increased use of one will inevitably benefit the other.

"Because the airship has demonstrated that it possesses certain advantages, such as the ability to engage in prolonged flights with substantial pay loads, it seems very probable that commercial airship routes for long-distance commercial transportation will be established in the relatively near future. In fact, preliminary plans for a proposed Zeppelin transport line on the Pacific extending to Hawaii and later to the Orient have been brought before the Post Office Department by officials of the Goodyear Zeppelin Company with a view to an application for a mail contract, according to Second Assistant Postmaster-Gen. W. Irving Glover.

Another development—which would indicate that the day of regular transoceanic airship service, carrying passengers, mail, and possibly small package freight, is drawing near—is the recent incorporation of the International Zeppelin Transport Company, which is said to be sponsored by well-known financial interests.

Transoceanic Traffic First

"Because the greatest flow of traffic has always been from east to west and west to east rather than north and south, it seems likely that the first lighter-than-air routes will be east and west. In this connection, it might be noted that the Graf Zeppelin on its recent world flight was so favored by the winds that much of the time it used only three of its five motors—thus apparently confirming the theory that circling the globe from west to east has its advantages. A possible result, demonstrated by this flight, is a scheduled, round-the-world service in 20 days, or less.

"The most likely immediate developments, however, are for transoceanic and long-distance overland hauls. Among the first routes to be inaugurated will probably be one from Europe to the United States or from a west-coast point to the Hawaiian Islands; another which may soon follow will be from Europe to South America; and, in time, we shall undoubtedly have dirigible lines between North America and South America.

"Naturally, there will be modifications and improvements in present lighter-than-air equipment. Instead of employing heavy liquid fuel of the kind used in present airplane and automobile engines, the airship will perhaps use one of several satisfactory fuel gasses—such as blaugas, ethane, propane, or mephane—or it may be that the Diesel-type engine will be developed to the point of practical application. In either case it should result in a substantial economical advantage by increasing pay-load capacity.

"We may expect, also, a number of changes in construction—one of which will probably be increased diameter in respect to length. Tomorrow's ships will undoubtedly be much larger than are the largest which have flown to date. Engines, too, may be increased appreciably in size or number, in order to develop additional speed and decrease the hazards of wind and weather.

"It is possible that pneumatic floats or other types of gear will be devised, and that the airship of the future will possess certain seaworthy characteristics. Certainly they will be constructed so as to invite maximum passenger traffic—by making comfort commensurate with speed, convenience, and safety.

"It is equally certain that substantial changes will be made in mooring and hangar facilities, in order to do away with the present requirements for large landing crews.

"These and other improvements will come in time. Already, however, the dirigible has demonstrated its possibilities as a safe, reliable, time-saving, comfortable craft, suitably adapted for carrying heavy loads of passengers, mail, and express on commercial service over long, non-stop flights. As soon as it is augmented by the proper ground organizations, including terminal facilities, mooring masts, radio stations, and meteorological service the rigid airship should be capable of maintaining regular scheduled service to any part of the globe.

"The fact that lighter-than-air craft can combine with speed and directness of route the ability to carry large cargoes and cruise thousands of miles without stopping presages the increasing use of these air liners. For all the world is beginning to appreciate the value of time, is becoming more intensely interested in any transport medium which saves time, is anxious and willing to be convinced that the expensive flight of time can be retarded by flying.

"The extension of commerce through air transportation to all parts of the world cannot fail to usher in a new era of peace and prosperity. Commercial airships and airplanes have been messengers of peace and good will wherever they have flown. Civilizations formerly separated by oceans and mountains now are beginning to intermingle their cultures, and the spirit of international consciousness is being given a distinct impetus. Further aeronautical development is, therefore, certain to knit together the interests of all nations and to assist in bringing about an era of international understanding.

"Because the airship is capable of shrinking the map of the globe to a third of its former size, because it is capable of transporting hundreds of passengers and tons of mail and merchandise across thousands of miles of intervening land or water, the dirigible will have a highly important place in the commerce of tomorrow; and, with the airplane, will play a major rôle in the colossal drama of world-wide peace and prosperity which so auspiciously now unfolds."

The Listener Speaks

A VERY comprehensive view of progress toward a world more united in interests and ideals was given in a program heard through the Columbia network at 4 o'clock on Friday under the auspices of the International Students' Federation. In the course of it several thoroughly interesting talks were given and the double quartet of the Yale Glee Club sang a number of appropriate songs. The hour was being tuned in by interested groups in colleges all over the country—as if this unity of interest in spite of intervening spaces typified a greater unity of thought among the youth of the whole world.

The program left a most encouraging impression of the rising generation and their many sympathetic friends in all lands. A sense of the futility of the superstitions and traditions of the past was very evident, while a most constructive view of the natural friendship which should exist in a world no longer divided by physical barriers and self-contained local interests was even more apparent.

Since it is generally admitted nowadays that all other measures which may be taken to preserve peace, except the molding of thought into a greater mutual understanding and appreciation must be only temporary at best such concrete evidences as this of the direction of thought among students are certainly encouraging.

After the general objects of the federation had been described—its debates, discussions, lectures and important plans for the development of the individual friendships, which are the root of real understanding, by encouraging foreign tours for students, Mr. James Brown Scott, Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, spoke concisely on his work and interests.

He stressed the fact that laws exist for individuals and not individuals for laws and pointed out that in present-day conditions it is most necessary for nations as well as individuals to realize that "interdependence," is a more significant and important feature of existence than "independence," in its narrower sense. He also asserted that in the world today international sovereignty is really nonexistent and quite properly so.

The Secretary of the Interior, Ray Lyman Wilbur, who is also president of Leland Stanford, spoke in a more general way along the same lines. Picturing civilization as drawing constantly into a more closely knit whole upon the surface of a little sphere "whirling through the immensity of space," he stated his conviction that in spite of differences of standards in many non-fundamental directions the whole of humanity believed exactly the same in the matter of the basic Golden Rule and its expression in justice, honesty and fair treatment. He pointed out too that such fundamental laws as that of gravity worked equally well in Japan or England.

The one great problem, he said, in international relations as in everything else, is to overcome fear by a wider knowledge, understanding and appreciation.

D. M.

Australian Air Race Radio Job

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Adelaide, S. Aust.

THE value and necessity of properly organized radio communication in the national defense of Australia was strikingly demonstrated during the across Australia air race, 2500 miles from Sydney to Perth. During the whole of the time the planes were in the air, and even when they were being refueled, wireless communication was established with them by the voluntary services of members of the Royal Australia Air Force Reserve, formed by the Wireless Institute of Australia.

Communication was obtained by transmitting and receiving apparatus at the airdromes at Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth, a short wave transmitter on an R. A. A. F. plane, control stations in every state, besides more than 60 amateurs who were kept in emergency. Guard stations in each state were responsible for their section of the race and this meant communication with the short wave transmitting plane, and constantly keeping in touch with the main control station at Essendon, Vic., where eight operators enabled it to be on the air during the whole of the race.

The great advantage of communication with the competitors during the perilous journey was realized by air board authorities and great assistance was given regarding weather conditions. By obtaining last-minute reports from the weather observatories, safety was assured when each stage of the race began. Before beginning the Nhill-Adelaide portion of the race, it was only on the recommendation of the reports of the coming weather that the race was not postponed a day. Another purpose of the network was to keep a lookout for any forced landings, and to summon assistance, if necessary, from the nearest airdrome.

Although many amateurs did excellent work, it was generally recognized that Douglas Whitburn, who was in charge of the South Australian guard station VK 5BY, was outstanding. His work was regarded as a record in Australian amateur wireless history. Despite many difficulties, Whitburn, who was responsible for the biggest and most difficult section of the race, performed a wonderful achievement. His portion, from Adelaide to Kalgoorlie, had practically no amateur stations to help him. At one stage, Whitburn found it necessary to listen with one ear for the main control station VK 3W1 on a wavelength of 42 meters and with the other ear search the air for signals from the plane, which used 23 and 39 meters.

Werrenrath Is NBC Vocal Supervisor

Reinald Werrenrath, noted American baritone, has been named vocal supervisor of the National Broadcasting Company, and will direct special choral groups which will be heard in radio presentations and will do for vocal music on the air what Walter Damrosch has done for instrumental ensembles, it is stated.

Arrangements completed between NBC and Mr. Werrenrath provide that he be heard on the air only through the company's networks and that his advice and counsel will be applied to the company's programs as a whole. His activities at NBC will not interefere, however, with his personal appearances in concert.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Modern Greece

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

Political Memories, 1914-1917: Pages From My Diary, by H. R. H. Prince Nicholas of Greece. London: Hutchinson. 24s. net.

I Was Sent to Athens, by Henry Morgenthau, in Collaboration with French Strother. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $4.

Greece Today: The Aftermath of the Refugee Impact, by Eliot Grinnell Mears. Stanford University, Calif.: Stanford University Press. $5. London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press.

GREECE! The very word suggests a glorious past, a troublous present, and a debatable future. A world which bowed low before the Greece of Phidias and Pericles permitted the Greek people to lie prostrate for centuries under the rule of the Turks, until it seemed that all the national fiber which once had made the Greeks the leaders of men had been destroyed. Then suddenly the old fires blazed up again—kindled, it is true, and fed by enthusiasts of other nations—the Turk was expelled and Greece entered upon its new career of independence.

But the physical and mental characteristics of its people, their language and their customs long showed the malign effects of Turkish misrule. What may be the pretensions of the Turk today, however flattering the estimates of those who profess to see in him the real "gentleman of eastern Europe," whatever the ambitions of Kemal and his followers to westernize the people, the fact remains that no people has long been under Turkish domination without loss of initiative, of stamina, of morale. Greece today can be understood only when the centuries of Turkish domination are kept in mind. The marvel and the national glory is that, after so comparatively brief a period of independence, the Nation should have been able to reassert so much of its ancient manhood.

A view of the political events in Greece during the war which is unfamiliar to English readers, at any rate, is given in the volume by Prince Nicholas, the tone of which may well be inferred from its dedication:

"This Book is Dedicated to the Memory of King Constantine, in the Hope That It May Clear the Name of a Man Cruelly Wronged, a Great King, a Great Gentleman and Soldier, and a Great Hellene."

Prince Nicholas, the brother of King Constantine, takes sharp issue with the opinion so widely disseminated throughout the Allied nations that the latter was pro-German from the start, and because of his alliance by marriage with the Kaiser's family would have swung Greece into the war on the side of the Central Powers. According to Prince Nicholas, the ambition of Constantine was to hold Greece neutral as long as possible, putting her army in order, building up her military strength, and finally coming in on the side of the Allies. It is his thesis that Constantine opposed the Venizelos policy of immediate cooperation with the Allies, because he felt that, unless Greece brought great strength to the Allied cause, it could not expect to receive any considerable benefits in the event of victory. Prince Nicholas makes out a strong case, built very largely upon the diaries which he kept during the period of the war. Whether he will be able to check the almost world-wide condemnation of the course of Constantine, or affect the equally universal admiration for Venizelos, is questionable. The book, however, is a notable one, eminently readable, and likely to shake the overconfidence of those who think they comprehend all the intricacies of Greek war-time politics.

Reconstruction

Mr. Morgenthau, in his personal narrative, "I Was Sent to Athens," tells the story of the reconstruction of Greece through the aid of the League of Nations and the activity of the Near East Relief. Mr. Morgenthau, who, in the early days of the war, had been American Ambassador to Turkey, was chairman of the committee which administered the relief fund provided by the League of Nations and which combated the strain put upon Greece by the military disaster in Asia Minor.

As he points out in his book, the Greeks were suddenly overwhelmed by the flood of refugees fleeing from the Turks, numbering over 1,200,000, and equivalent to one-fifth the total population of Greece. The refugees were mainly old men, women, and children. The young men had all been slaughtered by the Turks or carried away into slavery. It was as though the United States had suddenly had dumped on its Atlantic seaboard some 20,000,000 helpless, terrified, starving people. It was even worse for Greece; as the country had been beggared by war, its natural resources were but slender, and its recuperation even without this burden would have been slow and difficult.

Greece Today

It is to the endless glory of the Nation that it never for a moment shirked the responsibility thus thrust upon it, and with the aid of the League and international philanthropic bodies gradually assimilated this mass of helpless suppliants. With the collaboration of French Strother, now the literary adviser of the White House, Mr. Morgenthau has made a most readable and interesting story of this period. It is a book which no one, desirous of understanding Greece, should be without; and which is a monument not merely to the courage and devotion of the Greek people today, but to the philanthropic zeal of the whole world, manifested in unduing as far as might be one of the greatest calamities of the war.

In Eliot G. Mears's "Greece Today," the reader will find a comprehensive story of the economic and social conditions of the nation which has gone through so many vicissitudes. A most useful chronology precedes the narrative, in which are set forth succinctly the notable events since the earliest Greek colonization. It shows that in 1456 the Turks overwhelmed and subjugated Greece, while in 1829, almost 400 years later, they were ejected by the treaty of Adrianople. There has been, therefore, for the Greeks a scant 100 years wherein to undo the effects of 400 years of Turkish oppression and misrule; and even this hundred years was not given to them in peace, for there have been revolutions, insurrections, foreign wars, Balkan wars, and finally the World War, all of which interrupted the orderly regeneration of the enfranchised people.

To those who keep these historical facts in mind, the present state of Greece, instead of being, as the thoughtless sometimes suggest, one of political misrule and economic futility, is in fact evidence of the great power of recuperation possessed by the Nation. Mr. Mears's book tells the story in illuminating and interesting fashion. Coupled with the other two herein described, it completes a library which thoroughly explains modern Greece to the inquiring mind.

Henry-Russell Hitchcock Jr., Author of "Modern Architecture" (Payson & Clarke), Reviewed in These Columns Dec. 28, 1929.

The Man Led By a Bear

Dr. Johnson and Mr. Boswell, by Harry Salpeter. New York: Coward-McCann. $3.50.

WHEN all is said and done, it is scarcely remarkable that mid-eighteenth-century Londoners should have held divergent views with respect to Dr. Johnson and Mr. Boswell. What is now merely one of the most engaging episodes of literary history was then sometimes an annoying actuality. That is to say, the blustering, opinionated Doctor and the breathlessly attentive Boswell were always under foot: fingering the calf-bound volumes on Mr. Davies' bookstalls, overflowing the narrow footpath of Middle Temple Lane, or forming the nucleus of many a supper party in private house or city tavern. While presumably the members of The Club were at least outwardly acquiescent, the fact of the matter is that outsiders often experienced a certain irritation. Horace Walpole muttered something touching upon a mountebank and his zany, another man let fall an obscure reference to a tomtit perching upon the back of an eagle; while Mrs. Boswell, whose provocation was greater, waxed even more candid. "I have seen many a bear led by a man," said she tartly; "but I never before saw a man led by a bear."

In case the reader wonders how he might have felt as one of Dr. Johnson's contemporaries, he could not do better than to read Harry Salpeter's new book, refreshing in handling of subject matter and in charm of format. For within its pages is reflected the whole mise en scène. One sees again the ardent young Scotsman, visiting the church at Wittenberg with its memorial to Melanchthon and pledging himself to that task which was to make him, in Macaulay's estimation, "the first of biographers." Continuing, one hears of that momentous first meeting in the back parlor of Thomas Davies' shop in Russell Street, Covent Garden, at which Boswell was the butt of Dr. Johnson's sharpest retorts. One reads of their next meeting and the next after that. In fact, one finishes with the knowledge that, in the course of 21 years, the two men passed 276 days in each other's company. One realizes to a nicety, then, the gigantic proportions which Boswell's self-imposed task assumed: how he developed his own system of shorthand, how once he sat up four nights in the same week to complete the entries in his journal and never noticed the lack of sleep, how he acted unwittingly the part of a spy in his zeal to ascertain all that was said to Johnson, all that Johnson replied.

One never doubts that Boswell's idol was flattered. The younger man, an adept at setting the stage and directing the movements of the cast, was only affording Dr. Johnson opportunity to indulge his favorite occupation—talk. Of course, Boswell's persistent probings and incitings often enraged Johnson. "Don't you consider, Sir, that these are not the manners of a gentleman? I will not be baited with what and why! What is this? What is that? Why is a cow's tail long? Why is a fox's tail bushy?" And at another time: "Sir, you have but two topics, yourself and me. I am sick of both." But he did not mean a word of it, for, as Mr. Salpeter points out, here was a man who "made a career from talk."

Dr. Johnson's latest biographer is not content merely with calling before one's mental vision the chief character and his setting. True, that extraordinarily complex and fascinating personality does dominate the scene. Dr. Johnson, at once the profound moralist and the frightened child; Dr. Johnson, the generous and charitable, of whom Mrs. Thrale once observed that "all he did was gentle, if all he said was rough"; Dr. Johnson, occasionally seized with such gargantuan laughter that he "sent forth peals so loud, that in the silence of the night his voice seemed to resound from Temple-bar to Fleet-ditch"; Dr. Johnson who wept on the anniversary of his Tetty's birth, yet entertained the most violent antipathies to many innocent men yet living.

Mr. Salpeter accomplishes more than the presentation of Dr. Johnson to an audience already in the know. For slowly from out the clouds of glory which envelop the sage emerges James Boswell, Scottish laird and gentleman of parts in his own right, as distinct from his hero. Through the recent discovery of certain private papers, hid in the house of Boswell's great-great-grandson, which an American has bought and shared with the public, it is becoming evident that Boswell was quite as important to Dr. Johnson as was Dr. Johnson to Boswell. Boswell, as a personality, thinks Mr. Salpeter will take his place beside Mr. Pepys of the Admiralty as one of the world's great diarists.

M. W.

The Pragmatic Critic

The Fine Art of Reading, by Robert E. Rogers. Boston: Stratford. $2.50.

THE epigrammatic style to which Professor Rogers has trained himself tempts quotation from his book. Such sentences as these demand conversational currency: "Romance is the day-dream in literary form." . . . "Realism is the literature of the adult who prefers to look at life without spectacles of rose or green." . . . "You cannot express cathedral ideas in hall-room sentences."

Professor Rogers has based his book on the statement that there are no absolute values in literature. All values are comparative, all categories overlap, he declares. There is no convenient set of rules whereby one may learn what to read. Criticism is not an exact science. The reader has to think, to discriminate, to weigh this in the light of that, to make his own judgments. "The Fine Art of Reading" is intended to help the reader who has progressed beyond the stage of passive acceptance, to learn how he may know what to look for.

In pursuance of this purpose, the author deals first with those obstacles within the reader himself that keep him from understanding a book: the obstacles of ignorance, provincialism, temperament, intolerance—a chastening catalogue this, in which the reader faces his own limitations. Next in order, Professor Rogers tells what to look for in the writer and the critic: the proper function of criticism, the meaning of the word "style," the relation between style and thought, the significance of romanticism and realism and the nature of classicism. Finally comes a brief analysis of material, suggesting in an elastic way what may most often be found in the various forms of literature.

Amazingly little of this has an academic tinge, and the writer practices tolerance as well as preaches it. This does not mean that he is vacillating. Far from it. He always has a vigorous and downright way of expressing himself. It does mean that he advocates a pragmatic attitude toward criticism and books, setting the intelligence to work selecting, surveying, comparing, choosing. Again this means that the reader must think.

On one subject, at least, he finds no middle ground. Against the condition of the teaching of literature and composition in the public schools of America the professor draws up a severe indictment, declaring it to be childish, stereotyped, meager in material and rigid in method, bound by tradition, and more likely to destroy a love of good reading than to inspire it.

A Servant of Spices

Ferdinand Magellan, by E. F. Benson. London: Lane. 12s. 6d.

IF GREAT men are known by the brevity of their biographies, Magellan was one of the truly great. Less is known about him than about the other two members of that magnificent triumvirate who opened the great centuries of discovery, Columbus and Diaz; whose achievement was indeed more fruitful than theirs, but whose vision, if it is possible to make the comparison in an age of wonders, was smaller.

The known facts of Magellan's life are few and precious. We know he was born in a remote inland province of Portugal which knew nothing of the sea, that there was no seagoing tradition in his family. We know that he went to Court at Lisbon, that he served with his countrymen in the East; and that, when he returned to Lisbon, the King unmistakably desired to have nothing more to do with him. In the same way the King had rejected Columbus. Magellan then appeared in Seville with this absurd idea (which he had shared with Faleiro, the astrologer, who was generally regarded as unbalanced, that somewhere in South America there was a strait which would give access to the mysterious south sea in which the coveted Spice Islands were supposed to lie.

The House of the Indies rejected his project, but Magellan had influential friends. We know that he married well in Seville and, as the proverb runs, "Whom God loves, He gives a house in Seville." We know, too, that his influential friends were skillful in intrigue, that Magellan himself was as careful as a lawyer and a lover of a bargain, and that in a surprisingly short time he had obtained the Spanish King's consent to the project over the head of India House. The King of Portugal, denouncing Magellan as a traitor, used every device short of assassination to stop the expedition, and succeeded in undermining the loyalty of certain sections of the crews, so that Magellan was faced with a mutiny at St. Julian. But we know that he handled it with coolness, severity and skill, found the Straits and passed through them into the Pacific and to the Philippines, where, in a mysterious moment of religious fanaticism, he lost his judgment and his life.

One would think that from this collection of facts, which, as far as the voyage is concerned, are richly supplemented by Pigafetta's Pepysian journal, something definite about the character and career of Magellan would emerge. Mr. Benson lets no detail escape him, and the result is that we have the outline of the man, if not the substance. In fact, Mr. Benson's adroitness, grace and scholarship cannot be too highly praised. We have read many assiduously written biographies of the great explorers, and in few has the biographer succeeded in keeping his facts moving. One sticks fast in tonnages and armaments, capes, rivers, intrigues, and all the obstructions of half-assimilated documents. Mr. Benson, in his particular seas, is as skillful a navigator as Magellan was in the Straits. The account of the intrigues of the Portuguese agent with Magellan's crew is a delightful piece of work; and the clear and simple handling of the mutiny episode, which in less clever hands might have degenerated into a confusion of conflicting testimony, is another good piece of writing. Magellan, though necessarily little more than an outline, an influence, an irresistible presence, is alive in Mr. Benson's pages. One sees that taciturn little Portuguese of steely will and undeviating vision, the first to prove, "in terms of ships actually sailing on the sea, that this world is round (or thereabouts)," a man "lonely and formidable and self sufficient," or "rather terrible steel." And it is curious to reflect that he, with Columbus and Diaz, were servants of western Europe's inordinate craving for cloves and spices, that most potent and unexpected effect of the Crusades.

V. S. P.

Lessons in Slavery

Lincoln and His Wife's Home Town, by William H. Townsend. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $5.

IN THE title the second half might be underscored, for that is where the author has put the emphasis. There is more about Lexington, Kentucky, in the book than about Lincoln. Or, to put it more accurately, the theme is Lexington in so far as Abraham Lincoln touched it, either personally or through his wife's family. This is a phase of a much-written-upon subject not previously developed to its full possibilities, and William H. Townsend, with a taste for research and unusual opportunities for indulging it in this particular field, has made an unexpectedly fresh contribution.

Mr. Townsend is himself a resident of Lexington. For generations his ancestors have been Kentuckians, and his father was for more than 30 years the family physician of the Hanks-Sparrow maternal kinsmen of Lincoln. Many of the letters, quoted in this volume, are from Mr. Townsend's own extensive collection of Lincolniana.

It is possible that, if Abraham Lincoln had not married Mary Todd of Lexington, Ky., he would never have been President of the United States. When the Republican Party in 1860 was casting about for a nominee, their choice of Lincoln depended partly upon the fact that he was a conservative in regard to the "dominant question" of slavery. It was through his marriage that he was enabled to see both sides of the question. It was in Lexington, in the heart of the largest slave-holding section of Kentucky, that Lincoln observed at close range the more favorable patriarchal aspects of the institution. His wife's father owned slaves, cared for them well, and made a resolve to which he closely adhered, never to sell a slave. In the home of the Todds and in those of many friends Lincoln saw their Negro dependents well fed and well housed, even treated with affection.

On the other hand, in that same chivalrous and romantic Blue Grass region, even within a stone's throw of his wife's early home, Lincoln saw some of the worse aspects of slavery. Abusive treatment was too frequent, even among masters in that elevated community; within a few steps of Mary's grandmother's house was a notorious slave-prison; and in Cheapside, the market square of Lexington, few days passed without the sale of one or more Negroes at public outcry or at the block in the courthouse yard.

Besides, Lexington was a replica in miniature of the conflict that the issue had raised in the Nation. It was on the borderland. There, the pro-slavery and the anti-slavery factions were both strong. Robert Wickliffe, leader of the radical pro-slavery group, was father of two of Mary Lincoln's girlhood chums and married as his second wife her father's cousin. The anti-slavery party, on the other hand, numbered among its more ardent spokesmen Robert J. Breckenridge and Cassius M. Clay, both personal and political friends of Mary's father.

The intricacies of the Todd relationship and their friendships with the leading families of the Blue Grass region are competently and pleasantly described by Mr. Townsend. The growing bitterness of the emancipation controversy in the border states comes sharply alive as we see it affecting the relations between kindred and friends, and all the time the account of the agitation throws a steadily increasing light upon Lincoln and the gradual emergence of his conviction that a house divided cannot stand.

Mr. Townsend is a Democrat, and his kinsmen during the war between the states were on the southern side; but these facts do not seem in any way to have biased his account of the slavery controversy in Kentucky or his analysis of Lincoln's understanding of the border-state problem.

A Victorian Captivity

Andromeda in Wimpole Street, by Dormer Creston. London: Thornton Butterworth. 10s. 6d. net.

MR. CRESTON does well to stress, by the title of his book, the note of captivity and release which supplies so much of the background to the courtship and marriage of Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning. Here is the story of Elizabeth's life, and of that famous courtship, retold with the assistance of copious and well-arranged extracts from the letters that passed between the frail poetess, immured in the Wimpole Street house under the surveillance of a Victorian "heavy father" so grim as to be almost grotesque, and the ardent and sensitive poet. It was a romance at once of life and of literature.

One would expect literature from one who "by the time she was 10 had written several tragedies both in French and English," and whose poetic reputation was established before she ever met her future husband. In one of her first letters, startled by a surprisingly sudden indication of something warmer than friendship on the part of Browning, she begs him to let such "intemperate things" as he had written fade out between them "like a misprint between you and the printer."

And perhaps one should expect tyranny from a parent who was descended from Jamaican slave owners, whose own financial position had been threatened by the Abolition Bill. Whatever the source of his parental inclinations, Edward Barrett was a family tyrant of the worst type. Without the slightest qualm he did his best to impose spinsterhood on his daughters, no matter how deeply their affections were committed nor how acceptable, in the eyes of everyone else, their suitors might seem.

Elizabeth was a woman of 40 when Robert Browning appeared, but her father's "displeasure" at the mere hint of matrimony for his daughter was so immediate and heavy that she had to be courted in secret and married, in the end, without his knowledge. He retaliated by never seeing or writing to her again. She wrote constantly from Italy; but when she and her husband visited England her father returned five years' correspondence unopened with "a violent letter" to Robert Browning himself. Her sister Henrietta, after a five years' engagement, was also forced to marry without her father's consent.

Sullen selfishness on the one hand (and from a man who regarded himself as an earnest Christian) and true and tender romance on the other—it is as strange a contrast in the possibilities of human character as any presented in Browning's own "Dramatis Personæ," as well as a significant sidelight on woman's place in the Victorian era.

A Geologist Observes India

Four Months Camping in the Himalayas, by W. G. N. Van Der Sleen. London: Philip Allan. 21s. net.

TRAVEL in India is steadily becoming more attractive. Mr. Van Der Sleen has discovered that a journey of three weeks took him from Haarlem in Holland to Narkanda, amidst the beautiful scenery adjacent to the Indian summer capital of Simla. He or his publisher thinks perhaps that he has done something more than ordinary, for it is claimed that the country and the peculiarities of the people are practically unknown. However, if the journey along the Hindustan Thibet road to the Sutlej River and the State of Bashar and on to Chini is a common affair for British holiday makers, and even honeymoon couples, it is not everyone who can climb 20,200 feet and take a lovely photograph of the snows of the holy mountain of Kailas, the abode of the Hindu gods, Shiva and his spouse Parbati.

Mr. Van Der Sleen went to the Himalayas as a geologist, primarily. It may be left to the Geological Survey of India to say whether "little is known of the structure of the colossal mountain system"; but as the author is bold enough to assert that few people realize the fact of the great Indian rivers' origin to the rear of the main Himalayan chain, he may perhaps have assumed less knowledge in the world than actually exists. Still, it is not necessary to carp. He has seen wonderful sights, and, with practiced pen and excellent illustrations, he has made them known to a wider audience. The Valley of the Sutlej is full of varied attractions, whether the river is seen foaming past the town of Rampur at 3000 feet, or viewed as a mere streak 15,000 feet below. Here the journey lies through dense woods of cedar and pines, holm oaks and rhododendrons, the latter, with their gorgeous colors in spring, growing like trees instead of bushes. There the slopes of the bare hills are terraced for cultivation, else a mere tangle of precipitous rocks. Higher up are the gloomy granite wastes, glaciers of pure white snow and, above, the mighty mountain crest. Bird life is abundant—tits, woodpeckers, long tailed pies, parrokets and golden orioles, and by the streams kingfishers in black and white or in startling colors. The jungle fowl with his feeble crow from the warmer thickets gives place to pheasants of varied beauty, and aloft flights of snow pigeon can be seen. Apes, gray and brown, are allowed by virtue of their "sacredness" to ravage the fields, though in the background there are leopards. In a land of many flowers, bees and honey, there are bears, both brown and black.

Poetical Prose

Fugitive's Return, by Susan Glaspell. New York: Stokes. $2.50.

AMONG writers of today there are a few rare beings whose expression takes the form of poetical prose and whose masters, to judge from the rich intonations of their writing, must have been the ancient Greeks or Romans, or even Hebrews. Susan Glaspell is one of these disciples. Hence her novels are for those who love to follow a limpid flow of words for the sheer beauty of words, or else read with the willingness to be stirred intellectually.

Her writing is difficult to criticize simply because of its multiple moods. One feels that she has a rare zest for writing and enjoys experimenting with all its complexities. Which for the ordinary reader is somewhat bewildering.

In "Fugitive's Return" she has used a curious method of attack. Starting in the middle of the story she works toward both ends. The first chapter opens with Irma Lee p'anning to end her life because she can see no further point in existence. Yet, at the last moment, something stirs in her and she determines to find out if life isn't richer after all than she supposed. Sailing for Greece, she established herself in a little primitive village at Delphi, filled with the spirit of ancient Hellas, where she tries to start over again, forgetting misery and disillusionment on a basis of simplicity and understanding, not of herself but of the simple villagers. She grows in wisdom, concluding that true beauty is founded on service. Through loving a fine man and becoming a sort of protrectress of the village, she overcomes her misery and finds that what she had been searching for so long is within her.

Such a summary gives no impression of the rich loveliness of Greece, reconstructed, or of the quiet splendor of Irma's life and triumph. Those who love good writing have an exciting treat waiting them in this book.

A Rosy Survey

Footlights Across America, by Kenneth Macgowan. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.75.

"NOBODY knows where the local theater is going or how far. Certainly it is already giving America some shadow of the theatrical system of central Europe." So says Kenneth Macgowan in the first chapter of his "Footlights Across America," in which he sums up the findings of his survey of the little or community theaters of the United States, or, to use the name he prefers, the local theaters. In making the survey, which was directed by the American Association of Adult Education and financed by the Carnegie Corporation, Mr. Macgowan traveled about 14,000 miles.

He found "half a dozen theaters that were handsomer and better equipped as producing plants than any house on Broadway"—a statement that means less than would appear at first glance, since Broadway theaters have no need of "producing plants" when they can farm out their scenic and costume problems to experts. The local theaters have to do the whole job themselves.

He found "30 other playhouses decently built and skilfully adapted to local production. I learned how the rest were making the best of makeshift facilities. I saw or heard of many high schools with excellent stages. I inspected laboratory theaters in many classrooms. These theaters were sheltering the plays of Shakespeare, Shaw, Barrie, Milne, Kelly, O'Neill, Philip Barry, and turned comparatively seldom to the ordinary traffic of Broadway. They were making more productions than the commercial managers turn out in many seasons. They were organizing scores of tournaments. I learned how the local theaters had arisen to satisfy the hunger for plays in cities deserted by the traveling companies and to give the people of their communities an opportunity to work on and around the stage. I saw how the best had grown beyond the expectations and the abilities of the amateurs who had founded them, until now they were employing paid directors and technicians, and in certain cases they were supporting small professional companies."

Good Plays Good Anywhere

Excellent. But isn't there considerable glow worked up here by the simple process of ignoring the regular theater, the "commercial" theater if you will? Mr. Macgowan says these local theaters "turned comparatively seldom to the ordinary traffic of Broadway." True. But they likewise turn comparatively frequently to the better traffic of Broadway, as becomes evident when we examine a list of the more popular plays in these local theaters. We discover that they were also popular on Broadway when they were new, and had long runs there: "Sun-Up," with 40 amateur productions during the past two years, ran for many months in New York, and so did "Outward Bound," which has had 33 productions in the local theaters in two years. "The Patsy," 28 productions, and "The Torch-Bearers," 20 productions.

We cannot see that it would hurt the good name of the little theater movement to build one argument for its value on the fact that it is making it possible for people in many parts of the United States to see Broadway plays that the New York managers no longer send on lengthy tours.

One obvious fact would seem to emerge from the foregoing figures, and that is that a play which draws good audiences over a long period in New York will probably please playgoers elsewhere in the country. The people who go to local theaters in various parts of the United States are not unlike the people who today are seeing in New York such plays as "Berkeley Square," "Bird in Hand," "Journey's End," "Broken Dishes," "The Criminal Code" and "Salt Water." These plays are all so interesting in their depiction of human nature that they will be in the repertories of the local theaters of next year or the year after. Neglect of the local theaters to give credit for the inspiration of much of their work is a good deal like raising flowers that are much admired, and failing to tell to whom you are indebted for the seed.

Findings Enlightening

The costume and scenic effects in such theaters as the Cleveland Playhouse, the Dallas Little Theater and the Pasadena Playhouse are often comparable with the work done on Broadway; in fact they are often done by pupils of the Broadway designers, pupils who fare forth into the provinces to get the experience they need before returning to find their place in the metropolis. The acting is often good according to its own standards. That is, an ensemble at the Pasadena Community Playhouse will often have an evenness of quality that is a source of satisfaction in itself. But the wise ones among the community theaters are careful not to claim too much, certainly no more than Eva Le Galienne would claim for even her large acting resources at the Civic Repertory Theater in New York, namely, that at best they can hope only to approximate good casting in a majority of rôles in any one play.

Naturally, in executing a commission, Mr. Macgowan has put forward the best foot of his subject. He has done the job well, and his findings will be enlightening to a great many people. He has related the history of the little theater movement from the time of Antoine's Paris experimental theater to the present. He shows how these theaters of protest have developed large talents that the "commercial" theater would not consider until they had proved their worth.

That is entirely in line with the way the rest of the world's affairs are conducted. New talent must make itself heard, and then the established order will take it in. Thus Eugene O'Neill got his start with the amateurs of the Provincetown Playhouse, but the highly commercialized Theater Guild of New York now has first call on every play he writes. This same Theater Guild was a theater of protest against the "commercial" theater only a dozen years ago, for it has grown out of the group of amateurs who called themselves the Washington Square Players.

Mr. Macgowan well says that the provinces are now getting better plays than they did before the days of the local theaters. He would like to see more emphasis on localized expression through the drama, in the form of playwriting as well as acting and production. One wonders, indeed, if the local theater will not eventually come into its full justification when it attains to a large self-sufficiency as to the source of its plays as well as the production of them. Mr. Macgowan sees great hope in the new audience for drama that is being developed in the high schools. He includes a vast amount of practical information about producing, and caps all with a good index. This book is a real contribution to contemporary knowledge of the theater.

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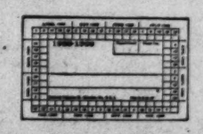

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STOCKS MAKE FAIR GAINS IN SHORT SESSION

Pivotal Shares Generally Higher—Motors Gain—Trading Is Light

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NEW YORK—Stocks made fair headway in today's market. The feeling that the worst of the bad news from trade and industry either has come to light or can be foreseen and the outlook for easy money, are giving the market backbone.

While public margin trading is still at a low ebb and while it is generally admitted that the market may have to withstand fresh selling before it is ready for a long sustained rise, the number of people who prefer either to take up a long position or stay out of the market until a more definite trend asserts itself is quite large.

Reinvestment demand in both the stock and the bond markets is being felt, but its lack of vigor lends support to the view that much of the year-end income is going to pay debts. Later on the markets will be all the stronger for that. Commodity markets again were somewhat lower.

Pivotal stocks were firm, but not conspicuously bouyant. Steel, Can, Johns-Manville, General Electric and General Motors gave the market tone but did not set the pace. Two groups were especially active. They were the public utilities and the motors, the latter being under the influence of show week.

Amusement stocks also were uniformly higher. Railroad equipment shares continued their recent advance. Timken being a leader. Hudson, Chrysler and Nash were prominent motor stocks.

Easier money, according to bankers, is on the program for next week. The two chief sources of demand for credit at this time last year, trade and the stock market, are both taking less, and the member banks of the Federal Reserve System have cut down their borrowings so much in the last few months that much of the inflow of funds from the interior in January should press interest rates downward.

Meanwhile liquidation of stocks on which member banks in other cities are still well loaned up is expected to continue, thus releasing additional bank credit. The influences on the other side, withdrawals of foreign funds and gold exports, likely will be felt less this month than they were in December. For the short term, at least, the money outlook is highly favorable, and a reduction next Thursday in the Bank of England's discount rate would be no surprise.

European exchanges recovered moderately from the sharp decline since the first of the year. Brazilian currency, however, broke to a new low, and the silver exchanges were depressed further with another drop in silver metal price.

Further press reports to the effect that a receivership for Fox may be avoided helped to discomfit the shorts in the issue and the early jump of two or three points in Fox stimulated other amusement shares. Columbia Graphophone was particularly active and sold at the best price in some time.

Friends of the motor shares are looking hopefully to the show which opened today to stimulate interest in the group. The stock market is a good advertiser and a rise in a motor stock naturally would increase interest in the new models for that particular company. Public interest in cars now on display here will be used as a guide on what to expect from the factories in the next few months. Motor shares were a disappointment last year, but a two-year depression in the motors, stock marketwise is regarded as unlikely.

DALLAS BANKS NOW OPERATING UNDER MERGER AGREEMENT

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—Consolidation of the American Exchange National Bank and the City National Bank has just been physically completed, and the emerged institution opened for business under the name, First National Bank in Dallas.

All of the present officers of both banks will be identified with the consolidated institution and all customers may continue, if they so desire, to deal directly with the same officer or officers with whom they have been accustomed to transacting their banking business. Closely affiliated with and owned entirely by the First National Bank, will be the First National Trust Company. This adjunct to the bank will provide trust and investment facilities for the entire Southwest.

The First National Bank in Dallas will occupy the present quarters of the American Exchange National Bank, recently augmented by the completion of its six-story Elm Street addition.

The combination reflects total capital, surplus and profits of approximately $14,500,000, total deposits of approximately $85,000,000, with total resources of more than $100,000,000.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Sale	Last Prev. Close
Oct.	17.07	17.07	16.95	16.97	17.11
Jan.	17.20	17.21	17.10	17.12	17.26
Mar.	17.41	17.43	17.34	17.35	17.48
May	17.57	17.60	17.52	17.52	17.66
July	17.57	17.65	17.59	17.60	17.71
Dec.	17.22	17.75	17.72	17.72	.....

Spots 17.15, down 15 points.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Jan.	16.90	16.90	16.77	16.77	16.91
Mar.	17.13	17.13	17.00	17.04	17.17
May	17.35	17.38	17.28	17.31	17.42

Chicago Cotton

(Reported by John F. Clark, Boston)

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Jan.	17.00	16.90	16.90	17.03
March	17.21	17.15	17.15	17.30
May	17.45	17.38	17.38	17.50

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct.	9.31	9.34	9.29	9.33	9.40
Jan.	9.07	9.12	9.07	9.12	9.16
Mar.	9.17	9.21	9.15	9.19	9.26
May	9.26	9.30	9.25	9.28	9.39
July	9.31	9.36	9.29	9.34	9.40

Spots 9.46, down 7 points. Tone at close, quiet. Sales (British), 3000; (American), 1600.

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	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
March	1.29½	1.29½	1.28½	1.29¾
May	1.33½	1.33½	1.32½	1.32⅝
July	1.33⅝	1.33½	1.32¼	1.33¼
Corn				
March	.91	.91¼	.90¾	.91
May	.94⅝	.94¾	.94⅜	.94¾
July	.96¼	.96⅝	.96	.96⅝
Oats				
March	.47⅜	.47⅝	.47⅜	.47⅝
May	.49	.49	.48⅝	.49
July	.47⅝	.48	.47½	.48
Lard				
Ja	10.00	10.95	10.00	10.95

BAR SILVER LOWER

NEW YORK (AP)—Bar silver reached another low record level, the local market today being quoted at 45⅝c, off 1c. The continued weakness of this metal recently is believed to reflect the liquidation of the holdings of a large speculative pool in China.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan. 4	Jan. 3
57⅞	34⅛	..	Abitibi	700	32¼	30	30	32⅜	
34	20	1.60	Adams Ex	1000	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
104⅞	7	..	Adv-Rumely	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12¾	
119	15	..	Adv-Ru pf	100	22	22	22	..	
4⅞	⅜	..	Ahumada	100	½	½	½	½	
223⅜	77	3	Air Reduc	4100	126⅛	123⅝	126⅛	124⅝	
11⅞	1	..	Ajax Rubber	1200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10¾	4¼	..	Alaska Jun	22800	9	8	9	8¾	
56½	17	..	Alleghany	5600	24¾	24	24½	25	
118⅝	90	5½	Alleghany pf	700	96	95½	95⅝	95¾	
354⅜	197	8‡	Allied Chem	200	263	258½	263	258	
75½	35⅛	3	Allis-Chal	2000	50⅞	50⅛	50⅛	49⅝	
42⅝	17½	2	Amerada	1200	20⅜	20½	20⅜	21½	
23⅝	4	..	Am Ag Ch	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..	
157	65	2½	Am Bk Note	100	80	80	80	80	
20½	5¼	..	Am Best S	100	7	7	7	..	
76⅜	27	..	Am Bosch	1400	44	42⅝	43⅛	42½	
62	40½	2.40	Am Brake	100	47⅜	47¼	47⅜	47¼	
34⅜	4⅜	..	Am Br Bov	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
104	49⅜	7	Am Br Bv pf	10	82	82	82	65	
184½	86	4‡	Am Can	5600	121¼	120¼	120⅜	120⅜	
106⅞	75	6	Am Car & F	100	82	82	82	81½	
126	116½	7	Am Car pf	100	116	116	116	..	
95¼	70¾	7	Am Chain pf	300	80	76½	80	75½	
81⅝	27	2‡	Am Chicle	1700	41½	38⅞	41	37⅝	
55	20	1.60‡	Am Com Alc	200	29⅝	29	29	30	
14⅜	11⅜	2	Am En Tbl	200	25½	25¼	25¼	25	
98½	23	..	Am European	100	36	36	36	37	
119¼	50	..	Am & FPw	34300	96⅛	94⅜	94⅝	93⅞	
108⅛	101½	7	Am & FP 7	100	107½	107½	107½	107	
103	86¼	7	Am & FP 2pf	700	96	95½	95⅞	..	
42	17½	2	Am Hawaii	100	20	20	20	19⅞	
52¼	23¼	..	Am Hide pf	300	30¼	29⅞	30	28¾	
54	29	3‡	Am Ice	700	39	38½	38⅝	38⅜	
96⅜	29½	2‡	Am Int Corp	600	38⅜	37⅞	38¼	37⅝	
136	90	8	Am Loco	400	104⅝	103½	104⅝	104⅝	
81⅜	31½	3	Am Metals	900	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝	46¼	
98½	58	7	Am Nat G pf	20	69⅝	68¾	69⅝	68¼	
17⅞	..	..	Am Piano	600	1	⅞	1	⅞	
175⅜	64¾	1‡	Am Pw&Lt	1600	83	81⅞	82⅜	81½	
104	92¼	6	Am P & L 6	100	101½	101½	101½	101¾	
84⅜	72⅞	5	Am P&L pf st	200	80¼	80½	80⅝	..	
55⅜	28	1½	Am Radiat	1500	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	30⅝	
64⅜	12½	..	Am Repub	600	25⅛	22⅝	22⅝	24⅜	
144⅝	60	2‡	Am Roll Mill	1000	82	81½	81½	80½	
3	⅜	..	Am R M rts	700	½	⅜	½	½	
74¾	44	5‡	Am Saf Raz	600	60¼	60	60	60	
41⅞	17	2	Am Seating	200	19	18½	19	18	
130¼	62	4	Am Smelt	2500	74½	73¼	74½	73⅝	
138	123¼	7	Am Str elt pf	500	136	135	136	135¾	
79⅞	35⅜	3	Am Sti Fnd	1000	49¼	48½	48½	50	
85	40	2‡	Am Stores	100	47	47	47	46½	
94¾	56	5	Am Sugar	900	64¾	63½	63½	64¼	
32⅞	17	5	Am Tel&Cab	10	26⅜	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
310½	193¼	9	Am Tel&T	600	221½	220½	221	221¼	
199	80	1‡	Am Wat W	2600	94	91¼	92½	91¼	
104	57	..	Am Wat W 6	100	99¼	99½	99½	99⅞	
27⅞	5⅞	..	Am Wool	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
58⅜	15⅜	..	Am Wool pf	100	20	20	20	20¼	
49¼	7	..	Am Zinc	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
140	67¼	7	Anaconda	13100	75	73¼	75	73¼	
80	25	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	35½	35	35½	35½	
49½	18½	2	Arch Dan	600	26¼	26	26¼	26⅜	
18⅜	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	200	6	6	6	5⅞	
10¼	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	1200	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½	
46⅞	6¼	..	Arnold Cons	200	6½	6½	6½	6⅜	
30⅞	20¼	1½	Art Metals	200	28	27⅜	28	..	
58⅜	31	4	Asso Apparl	100	36½	36½	36½	..	
70⅜	25	2½	Asso Dry G	100	28⅞	28	28	29	
47¼	34½	2	Asso Oil	300	37	37	37	..	
298⅝	195½	10	Atchison	900	221⅜	220	221	..	
86⅞	22½	..	Atl G&WI	100	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	73½	
77⅞	39	1	Atl Refin	900	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38⅝	
17⅝	5	..	Atlas Tack	300	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	..	
51¼	120	4‡	Auburn Auto	400	204	200	204	201	
11⅜	3¼	..	Austin N	100	4	4	4	4	
50	31	3	Auto Strop A	100	37½	37½	37½	37½	
20	4½	..	Aviation	600	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	

—B—

66⅝	15	1⅜	Baldwin	25700	34½	33¼	34½	33⅝	
125	109½	7	Baldwin pf	100	115	115	115	..	
145⅛	105	7	Balt & O	500	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	16	
81	75	4	Balt & A pf	100	80	80	80	79¾	
33⅜	16	2	Barker Bros	50	17½	17½	17½	..	
49¼	20	2‡	Barnsdall A	800	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	23½	
12⅝	12½	..	Beacon Oil	600	16⅜	15	15	16	
104⅜	25	..	Bendix	2000	37	36½	36⅞	36⅜	
140⅝	78⅛	6	Beth Steel	800	94	93	93½	93½	
128	116⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	100	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	123¼	
61⅞	22⅜	..	Bloom'dale	900	23⅜	23	23⅜	..	
136⅜	37	3‡	Bohn Alum	600	53	53⅜	53⅜	52½	
100⅛	53	3	Borden	500	65½	65½	65½	65½	
86⅞	26	4	Borg Warner	900	34⅜	34	34½	33⅜	
145	85	..	Boston & Me	100	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	..	
63¼	8½	..	Briggs	10000	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞	
74⅝	14	..	Brockway	800	13⅝	12⅜	13½	13½	
81⅞	40	4	Bklyn Man T	5300	66½	64½	65⅝	64⅜	
248½	99	5	Bklyn Un G	300	139½	139	139	..	
51½	36	3	Brown Shoe	300	41	41	41	..	
55¼	16⅛	3	Bruns Balke	300	19¾	19¼	19¾	20¼	
15⅝	7⅜	1	Budd Wheel	300	9	9	9	8⅞	
34	9⅛	3	Bulova Watch	200	28	27⅞	28	28½	
96⅞	29	.80‡	Burroughs	800	47⅞	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
89¼	31¼	2‡	Bush Term	300	36	36	36	..	
110½	91¾	7	Bush T deb	10	103½	103½	103½	102½	
12⅜	4⅝	..	Butte & Sup	700	5	4⅞	5	5	
41	17½	..	Butterick	200	18	18	18	18	
192⅞	50	..	Byers	1400	92⅜	91	91	90⅛	
47⅛	20	1	By-Prod C	500	25½	25¼	25½	..	

—C—

136⅜	73⅛	10	Calu & Arlz	500	85½	83	85¼	82½	
61⅞	25	4½	Calu & Hecla	500	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	29⅞	
265⅞	185	10	Can Pac	500	189⅞	189⅝	189⅝	188	
48⅜	27	2.80	Cannon Mills	300	98	27½	28	27½	
61	50¼	3	Caterpillar T	300	55	54½	55	54⅜	
467	130	6	Case Thresh	300	198	197½	198	194	
52⅛	6¼	..	Cav-Dobbs	1000	10½	9½	10½	9½	
105½	58	6½	Cav-Rbbs pf	110	67¼	65	67¼	65	
79⅜	31	3	Celotex	100	38	38	38	37⅜	
120	52¼	6	Cerro de P	100	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	
40½	18	4.20	Checker Cab	500	38⅞	37	38⅞	..	
23⅞	7	..	Chi Gt West	300	15½	15	15½	14½	
63⅜	17¼	..	Chi Gt W pf	400	38½	38	38⅜	..	
68⅝	28⅛	..	Chi M&SP pf	1500	44½	43¼	43¾	45¼	
108½	75	5	Chi & NW	200	84⅝	84⅝	84⅞	84¾	
143½	107	7	Chi RI	100	114⅛	114⅛	114⅝	115	
36	21⅞	3	Chi Lel Cab	60	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28	
50	25	3	Chick Cot O	700	25	25	25	25	
75⅞	44¼	2.40	Childs	300	60	59⅞	60	..	
135	26	3	Chrysler	59500	38¼	37⅛	38	37⅛	
62⅜	39½	3.60‡	City Ice	1000	40½	40¼	40¼	40½	
27	7¼	1	City Stores	1600	10	10	10	10	
154½	101	4	Coca Cola	100	134	134	134	134⅞	
50⅝	44⅜	3	Coca Cola A	100	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	..	
72¼	10	..	Collins & A	900	16½	15¼	16¼	15	
78½	27⅜	..	Colo F&I	3300	43¼	41	41	43	
96⅛	66	5	Col Gas pf B	100	91½	91½	91½	91	
140	52	2	Col Gas	13200	76½	74⅛	76½	74⅛	
344	105	4‡	Col Carbon	700	176	173	174½	174	
10⅝	⅜	..	Col Carbon rts	500	3½	3½	3½	3½	
88⅜	16⅛	.87	Col Graph	66500	31¼	28⅜	30⅞	29	
62⅝	18	2	Com Cred	2700	25½	24⅝	25½	24⅝	
29⅝	20⅛	1.60	Com Inv Tr	1800	40⅝	39	40⅝	39	
109	96	7	Com Inv 7%	50	99	99	99	..	
51⅝	28	3	Com Credit A	400	33½	33¼	33¼	34	
63	20⅛	1	Com Sol	2300	30	29½	29⅞	29¾	
24⅜	10	5a	Comwith & So	60300	14⅜	14	14⅜	13⅝	
15⅝	11	..	Congoleum	1100	14½	13¾	14½	13⅞	
25⅜	10	2	Con Film	700	16½	16½	16½	16⅛	
30⅜	15½	2	Con Film pf	500	19	18⅝	19	18⅞	
183¼	80¼	4	Con Gas	8500	101½	99⅝	100	99	
6¼	½	..	Con Textile	200	1	1	1	1	
45⅞	28⅞	1	Cont Shares	1000	31¾	30½	31⅜	30¼	
90	25¼	..	Cont Bak A	900	44⅞	43¾	44⅞	44	
15¼	4⅝	..	Cont Bak B	200	6	6	6	6¼	
100	79½	8	Cont Bak pf	200	89	88⅜	88⅜	89¼	
92	40½	2½	Cont Can	700	51⅝	50	7‰51⅜	50¾	
127	45	7	Cont Can pf	50	125¼	125¼	125¼	..	
110¼	46½	2	Cont Ins	200	59¾	59	59	..	
28⅜	6½	.80	Cont Motors	4500	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	
47⅛	18	..	Continental O	2800	23⅜	23	23	23⅜	
126⅜	51	3‡	Corn Prod	600	80¼	79¾	80¼	90¾	
144⅝	137	7	Corn Prod pf	10	142	142	142	..	
82¼	20⅛	2‡	Coty	800	25⅞	25¾	25⅝	25½	
125	15	1‡	Crosley	1000	19½	18¼	19½	19	
79	37⅛	..	Crown Cork	100	45	45	45	43½	
31	24	2‡	Cream of Wh	300	26½	26	26	27	
121⅝	71	5‡	Crucible	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	
24½	5	..	Cuba Co	300	10	9½	10	..	
17	6⅞	..	Cub Am S	600	7⅝	7½	7⅝	..	
95	56	..	Cub Am S pf	10	59¾	59¾	59¾	58½	
6⅝	1	..	Cub Dom S	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..	
67⅞	36	4	Cudahy	500	47⅞	47	47⅞	..	
204⅞	6⅜	..	Curtiss w	4300	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	
377⅜	13¾	..	Curtiss WA	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	
130	110	7	Cushman 7%	20	105	105	105	..	
115¼	104	8	Cushman 8%	10	105¼	105¼	105¼	105	

—D—

128	109	7	Deere pf	70	118½	117	118½	..	
385	151	8	Det Edison	100	200	200	200	195⅝	
231	80	4‡	Dupont	3400	119⅝	118	119½	117⅞	
28⅞	10	1	Duplan Silk	100	15	15	15	..	

—E—

264⅜	150	5‡	East Kodak	200	179½	178⅜	178¾	..	
76⅜	18	3	Eaton Axle	1600	29⅞	28⅞	29⅞	28¾	
174	50	6	Elec Auto Lt	2200	86	85	86	85½	
18⅜	3¼	..	Elec Boat	1600	5	4½	4¾	4⅞	
86⅝	29¼	1	Elec P&L	8100	52½	51½	52⅛	51¾	
109¼	98	7	Elec P&L pf	300	107	106⅞	107	106¼	
79⅝	31	1‡	Eng P S	500	40¾	39¾	40	39⅞	
109	84⅝	5⅓	SPS5½spfww	200	96⅛	95¼	96⅛	95	
93½	41½	..	Erie	1100	58⅝	57½	57⅞	57¼	
66¾	55½	4	Erie 1 pf	500	61½	61⅜	61½	..	

—F—

56⅛	28	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	100	33	33	33	32⅜	
33	25½	..	Fed Dept St	200	32	29	32	..	
107	84	6½	Filene pf	10	94	94	94	93½	
37	24½	1.60	FiFrestone T	500	30	29⅞	30	29⅝	
90	44½	2½	First Nat St	400	53⅜	52⅞	53⅜	52½	
89¾	83¾	6	Firestone pf	800	86	85⅜	86	86	
20¼	2¼	..	Fisk Rubber	2200	3½	3½	3½	3⅜	
54	38	..	Florsheim S	100	42½	42¼	42½	..	
95	33	2	Foster&Wh	500	63½	63	63	63	
105⅜	19¼	4	Fox A	100000	23⅞	21¾	22	21	
69⅝	12⅜	..	Foundation	300	16¼	16	16	16¼	
54⅞	23⅝	4‡	Freeport Tx	8200	43⅜	41⅞	43	41⅝	

—G—

33⅞	5	..	Gabriel A	300	6	6	6	5⅝	
55	3	..	Gardner M	400	4½	4	4⅛	..	
123½	75	4‡	Gen Am Tk	6200	108¾	106½	106½	106¾	
94⅜	42¼	4	Gen Asphalt	100	50⅜	50⅛	50⅜	50¼	
120½	63¼	4	Gen Cable A	200	66½	65⅝	66⅛	66	
63¾	55¼	..	Gen Elec n wi	7700	62⅜	62	62¼	61⅞	
403	168¼	4‡	Gen Elec	3500	246⅝	242	246½	245½	
11⅜	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	3900	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	..	
81⅜	35	3	Gen Foods	1200	48	47⅜	48	48	
89¼	50	3‡	Gen Mills	200	50⅜	50¼	50¼	50	
100	87⅜	6	Gen Mills pf	100	92	92	92	..	
91⅜	23½	2‡	Gen Motors	24700	41⅜	41	41⅜	41¼	
126½	112	7	Gen Mot 7%	500	121	120⅜	121	120½	
98	20	6a	Gen Pub Ser	700	35⅛	34¼	34¼	34½	
88⅛	50	4	Gen Refrac	200	68⅜	68⅝	68⅜	67	
143	80	5‡	Gillette	3600	104⅝	103	104⅝	104½	
48¼	10½	..	Gimbel Br	100	13¾	13¼	13¾	13⅛	
64⅛	26	..	Glidden	100	33	33	33	..	
66	9⅛	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1100	14⅞	14	14⅞	14⅝	
82	31½	2½	Gold Dust	1700	39⅞	39	39	39⅛	
106⅝	38¼	4	Goodrich	1800	43½	42	43½	42	
151½	60	5	Goodyear	1200	65	64½	65	63½	
104⅞	87	5	Goodyear Inf	100	90¼	90⅛	90⅛	90	
60	14	2½	Gotham Hos	200	23⅜	23½	23½	23¾	
84	7⅛	..	Graham-P	3300	11¾	10⅝	10⅞	10¾	
102⅞	46¼	8	Granby	300	54	54	54	53½	
32⅞	9¼	..	Grand Union	200	14	14	14	14	
54⅜	39	3	Grand Un pf	300	37⅜	37	37⅛	37	
63⅜	32	4	Granite City	300	39	38	39	37	

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan. 4	Jan. 3
59	32⅜	..	Grant (WT)	100	34½	34½	34½	34½	
39¾	19	3.25	Grt Nor Ore	700	20⅜	20¼	20½	19⅞	
44	28	2.80	Grt W Sug	600	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	30⅝	
119½	105	7	Grt W Sug pf	10	114⅛	114⅛	114½	..	
70	14¼	..	Grigsby-Grun	400	21	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	
59	18	..	Gulf Mobile	100	40	40	40	40	

—H—

35	22¼	1¼	Hack Wt	200	26	26	26	..	
52⅝	12	..	Hahn Dpt St	2800	14	13	13½	13⅝	
115	72⅝	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	200	73	72⅞	73	72⅝	
41⅞	13	1.20	Hartman B	1000	16	14⅜	16	15	
68⅝	5⅜	8a	Hayes Body	1200	8⅞	8	8	8	
143⅞	45	..	Hershey Ch	2400	77	74	76	73¼	
143⅞	60⅝	4	Hershey pf	600	88	87½	88	..	
52⅝	18	1½	Houdaille	1700	21¼	20¾	21	20½	
109	26	..	Houston Oil	900	56⅛	55	55⅝	55¼	
58⅜	34½	2½	Hud Man	400	47⅜	46⅝	46⅝	47⅜	
93⅝	38	5	Hudson Mot	21100	61⅞	59½	61⅞	59¼	
82	18	2‡	Hupp Motor	14200	24½	23½	24½	23⅝	

—I—

153⅛	116	7	Ill Central	300	130¼	130	130¼

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

United States Trade in Quiet Period—Reports From South America

The week bridging 1929 and 1930 has been one marked by the wide expression of well-tempered confidence on the part of industrial and financial leadership.

Business and industry are in a quiet period. The immediate outlook, however, is for moderate upturns in industrial operations, and for a reflection of these upturns in trade.

Automotive lines are emerging from the transition period and manufacturers are making reassuring comments on the outlook for the new year.

While it seems likely that production of automobiles will be gauged more closely by retail demand, and that manufacturers will guard carefully against overburdening the market, it is felt that operations in this line will attain normal levels.

The steel industry is still operating at a low rate, seasonal influences and inventory-taking serving as a check. A tendency toward more buying on the part of the automobile trade, together with increased demand from structural sources and the continuance of railroad needs, is reflected in cheerful sentiment among steel executives.

Business Transactions Less

Business turnover during the week ended Dec. 28, as measured by check payments and reported by the United States Department of Commerce, was smaller than in either the preceding week or the corresponding week of 1928. The general index of wholesale prices rose from the preceding week, but was lower than in the corresponding week a year ago.

Distribution of merchandise, as indicated by freight-car loadings for the latest reported week, is running at a lower rate than at a similar date last year.

Bank clearings this week amounted to $10,669,681, a decline of 22.9 per cent from the like week in 1928.

Financing by bonds totaled $68,661,000 this week, compared with $9,010,000 last week and $227,479,000 in the corresponding week a year ago.

Reports From Other Countries

ARGENTINA—A quiet tone still characterizes business in Argentina. It is believed that the summer trends in trade will be somewhat accentuated this year. Cable reports to the United States Department of Commerce state that textile sales have been running at fair levels and that holiday trade was fairly good.

Better rainfall in the maize producing areas is reported, and is expected to be reflected in the business situation provided rains continue.

BRAZIL—Economic conditions in Brazil are reported as increasingly unsettled, with manufacturing plants operating on part-time schedules and many factories closed.

A number of salary and wage reductions are under consideration. The credit situation shows little, if any, improvement. Business insolvencies, however, are less numerous.

CHILE—The year 1929 was one of Chile's most prosperous periods. Some slowing up was evident in the last two months, but retail trade over the holiday was heavy, a reflection of the Chilean public's increased buying power.

There was practically no unemployment in Chile during the year just closed according to Commerce Department reports. Turnover of merchandise and conditions in banking showed improvement over the previous year.

At present the harvesting season is beginning in the Santiago section. Agricultural conditions continue good.

The situation for manufactures is generally good, also, although certain branches of the manufacturing industry are reducing output somewhat.

Present credit conditions are rather tight.

Leading Stock Markets

Marked irregularity has characterized the New York stock market this week. Selling was in evidence last Monday, but was generally regarded as a continuation of efforts to establish losses for the purpose of reducing income tax liabilities. There was a somewhat better tone the last day of the year, and the end of the week found the market firmer. Brokers' loans increased $96,000,000 this week.

The London stock market has continued quiet. Prices showed some improvement toward the close of the week. Credit is in plentiful supply, and the opinion grows in the financial district that a cut in the rate of the Bank of England will be made soon.

The new year began on the Paris Bourse with a general advance in stock prices. The ease with which the annual liquidation of stocks was effected, and the fixing of the French bank rate at 3½ per cent are factors in a situation thought to hold much promise for the future of Paris in world financial affairs.

On the Berlin Boerse security prices improved late this week, after closing the old year doubtfully. Gains at the end of this week were attributed to more favorable prospects in the international monetary situation.

CHICAGO STOCKS

CLOSING PRICES

Sales		High	Low	Last	Jan. 3	Jan. 2
200	Address Int	22½	22½	22½		
400	Allied Motor	16¾	16¼	16¾		
400	Am Cm P A	24¼	24¼	24¼		
150	Am Rad & T	24¾	24¼	24¼		
50	Art. Met W	18¾	18¾	18¾		
450	As Tel Util	22¼	22	22		
300	Baxter Lau	12	11¾	11¾		
100	Brown F	19	19	19		
1050	Butler Bros	17¼	16¾	16¾		
400	Cent P S A	35¾	35	35¾		
1700	Cen & SW U	22½	21¼	22		
5800	Chi Corp	14¾	14¼	14½		
2650	Chi Corp pf	39¼	38¼	39		
200	Chi Investors	8	8	8		
200	Com Edis	240	237	240		
400	Consum Co	6	6	6		
2100	Cont Chgo	6¾	6¾	6¾		
14830	Cord Corp	13½	12	13¼		
300	El House	43	43	43		
100	Gleaner C H	21	21	21		
150	Grt Lakes A	5	5	5		
450	Inland Util	24¼	24¼	24½		
9150	Insull Ut In	59¾	59	59¾		
1500	Ins Ut I 2d	82	81	82		
50	Kalamaz S	61	61	61		
250	Keystone St	21	21	60¾		
250	Libby,McN	18¼	18¼	20		
3300	Mid Util	26¾	26¾	26¾		
300	Mo-Kan P	19¼	18¾	19¼		
4200	Morgan Lith	12½	10	9		
100	Nat Ed P A	28½	28¾	28¼		
150	Nat Sec Inv	14¾	14¼	14¾		
300	No Am Car	38¾	38	38¼		
100	N A Lt&Pw	67¾	67¾	67¾		
200	Pac Pub S A	29¾	29¾	29¾		
50	Rollns H pf	40	40	40		
150	Ross Gear	30	29	30		
1400	Seab Ut Shr	7	6¾	7		
150	Stand Dderg	21	20¼	21		
200	St Dr cv pf	26¼	26	26¼		
350	Swift C& Co	137	136½	137		
250	Swift Intl	35¾	35¾	35		
100	Un C Am pf	11	11	11		
500	US Gypsum	40½	39¾	40		
50	US Radio	10¾	10¾	10¾		
950	Utah Radio	6¾	5¾	6¼		
1050	Util & Ind	19¾	19¼	19¾		
950	Ut & Ind pf	25¾	25¼	25¾		
550	Vortex Mfg	22¾	22¼	22¾		
850	Vortex M A	28¼	27½	28¼		
50	Wahl Co	7	7	7		
250	Winton Eng	47½	46¾	47		
2000	Comwlth Ed	4⅛s D '37	97	97	97	

Stock sales today 155,000.

GREAT NORTHERN INCOME

Great Northern's December gross totaled $7,325,001, compared with $8,822,133 in December, 1928. Net operating income was $1,950,000, compared with $946,546 in the like month last year.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	100½	100⅜
Alleghany 5s '49	100⅝	100⅜
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	100⅝	100⅜
Am Chain deb 6s '33	103⅛	102¾
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	97¼	97¼
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	99	99
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	96	96
Am Ice 5s '53	103½	102½
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	89½	87½
Am Smelting 5s '47	71⅞	70
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	101	100⅝
Am T & T 4½s cv '33	104¼	104
Am T & T 4½s cv '29	99¼	99⅛
Am T & T 5s '80	141½	140
Am T & T deb 5½s '46	104	103¾
Am Type Founders 6s '40	107	107
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	105	105
Armour & Co 4½s '39	83½	83¼
Armour & Co 5½s '43	89½	89⅛
Associated Oil 6s '35	82½	82⅛
Atch T&SF cv 4s '55	102½	102⅜
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93¾	93¾
Atch T&SF 4½s	87¼	87
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	104	104
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101	100½
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	86	86
B&O cv 4½s '33	99⅝	99
B&O rfg 5s '95	101⅛	101⅜
B&O rfg 6s '95	109	108⅞
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	103¼	103
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106	106
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	106	106
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	100¾	100¾
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	106⅞	106⅞
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104⅞	104⅞
Boston & Me 5s '67	98½	98⅜
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105	105
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	95½	95
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	88	87⅞
Bush Term con 5s '53	85	85
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	96½	96
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	60	60
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99¾	99¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	94¼	94¼
Can Nat Ry 5s	94½	94
Can Pacific deb 4s	100⅜	100⅜
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	84½	84⅛
Cen Pacific 5s '60	101¼	100⅝
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	102½	102
Cen Steel 8s '41	108⅛	108½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	121½	121½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	54⅜	54
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	98½	98⅛
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	99⅞	99⅝
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	92¼	92¼
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	99	99
Chi Gt West 4s '50	72¾	72¾
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	66	66
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	101⅛	101⅛
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	86⅜	86⅜
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	72⅝	72⅝
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	93	93
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	91¼	91¼
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	96	96
Chi & Nw gen 5s '87	100¼	100
Chi & Nw 7s '30	107¼	107¼
Chi Railway 5s '27	101⅛	101⅛
Chi R I&P rfg 4s '34	75	75
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	95⅝	95⅝
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	93¾	93¾
Chi StL&NO 5s	100¾	100¾
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	103⅞	103⅞
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	99¼	99¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	104⅜	104⅜
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	95¾	95¾
Clev Un Term 5s '73	102½	102½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	103¾	103¾
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	93	93
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	97¼	97¼
Com Az Baragua 7½s '37	100¼	100¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	91	91
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	87	86½
Con Gas 5½s '45	103⅜	103⅛
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	105⅝	105½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	38	38
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	36	36
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	64⅞	64⅞
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	81	81
Cuba RR 6s '36	90	90
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	42	40
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93¾	93¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	93¾	93⅝
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	93⅞	93⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '55	102¼	102⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102⅝	102⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '62	103	103
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106½	106½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102	102
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	97	97
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	93	92½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '57	99	98⅞
Erie cv 4s A '53	83	83
Erie 5s '67	97¼	96¾
Erie gen lien	81½	81½
Erie Gen Riv 6s '57	110¾	110¾
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	101	100¾
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	75¼	75⅛
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	86	85
Fla East Coast 5s '74	51	51
Gal Har & San A 2d 5s '33	99⅝	99⅜
Gen Cable 5½s '47	99¾	99¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101¼	101
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	102½	102¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	105¾	105½
Goodyear 5s '57	91½	91½
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	90	90
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	104½	104½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	96⅞	96⅞
Great Northern 5½s '52	109	109
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110¼	110¼
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	78⅛	78⅛
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	97	97
Humble Oil 5s '37	100½	100½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101½	101½
Ill Cen 4s '55	88¼	88¼
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	99	98¾
Ind Limestone 6s '46	68½	68¼
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92¾	92¾
Inter Match Corp 8s rcts '47	98	97½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	62½	62½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	62	62
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	85	85
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	91¼	91
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	89½	89
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	96¾	96¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	93	93
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	94	94
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	94	93¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	122½	122½
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	28½	28½
Kendall 5½s ww	89½	89
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	103	103
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	95¾	95¼
Keith 6s '46	76	76
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	69¾	69¾
Kinney Co 7½s '26	72⅝	72⅝
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	101	101
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103¾	103¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	88	88
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	106	106
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	74	74
Lex & East Ry 5s '65	104¼	104¼
Loew's Inc 5s '41	102¼	102¼
Long Island con 5s '31	100	100
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	101¼	101¼
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45	89½	89½
L&N rfg 4½s 2003	107	107
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	92¼	92¼
McCrory 5½s '41	97	97
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100¾	100¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	99⅜	99
Min St P & SSM 5½s '49	87	87
Mo K & T pf 5s A '62	101⅜	101
Mo Pac 5s B '77	99¾	99¼
Mo Pac 5s G '78	99¾	99½
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	101⅜	101⅜
Mo Pac 5½s '49	107½	107½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	102	102
Montana Power 5s A '62	99¼	99¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	82	82
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98¾	98½
Nat Rad 6½s '47	97	97
Nat Tube 5s '52	21¾	21¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	5¾	5¾
N O T & M 5½s '49	86	86
NYC&HR con 4s '98	102⅜	102⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2012	97⅜	97⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	99¼	99¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	105⅝	105⅝
N Y Chi & StL L 6s A '74	100⅝	100⅝
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	94¾	94¾
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	97¼	97
N Y Dock 5s '38	61½	61½
N Y Edison rfg 5s '44	71⅜	71⅜
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	103½	103½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	112½	112½
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	123	125
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	33	33
NY Tel deb 6s '49	98¾	98¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	110¼	110¼
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	107½	107¼
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	101	101
Niag Lock & P 5s '55	102	102
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	102¾	102¼
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	95	95
Nor Am Ed 5½s '52	100½	100
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	102½	102¼
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	64⅞	64½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	89¾	89¾
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	112¾	112¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	90¾	89½
Pac Gas & Elec 6s '42	102¾	102⅝
Pac Tel & Tele 5s '37	102	100⅞
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	103¾	103⅜
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	89	89
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	82	75
Penn R R 4¾s '63	98½	98¼
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	98¾	98¾
Penn R R 5s '64	104	103¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	98¾	98¼
Phil Co 5s '67	91¾	91¾
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	98⅝	98⅝
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	94	94
Pitts C C&St L 5s '70	106⅝	106⅝
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	98	98
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	97	97
Pub Ser NJ 4½s '48	94¾	93¾
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	139	139
Pure Oil 5½s '37	55	55
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	92½	92½
Rep Brass 6s '48	101⅞	101⅞
Rio G exW 1st 4s '39	102	101½
Richfield Oil 6s ct	92	92
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	105	96¼
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	96	96
St L I M & S gen 5s '51	100	100
St L & S F 4s R&G dv '53	96	96
St L & S F 4s A '50	88⅝	88⅝
St L & S F 4½s '78	90¾	90¾
St L S W con 4s '32	93	93
S P U Depot rfg 5s '72	98	98
Seabd A L adj 5s ct '49	48	48
Seabd A L con 6s '45	70	70
Shell Union 5s '47	61	61
Shubert Theater 6s '42	94¼	94¼
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '39	47¾	47¾
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	99½	99½
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	91¾	91¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100	100
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100	99¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101¼	101
Sinclair Pipe Lr 7s 5s '42	97¼	97¼
Skelly Oil 5½s '35	93¾	93¼
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103	102
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91¼	91⅛
So Pac 4½s '68	96	96
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	93¾	93⅛
So Ry gen 4s '56	89	89
So Ry con 5s '94	89¾	89⅛
So Ry gen 6s '56	108½	107
So Ry gen 6½s '56	117	117
Sparta 4s	122¼	122⅛
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	90	90
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	102⅛	101¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	96½	96¾
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	88¼	88⅛
Tenn Copper 6s '42	47	47
Tex Corp 5s '44 rct	98⅛	98⅛
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	101⅜	101⅜
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100⅜	100⅜
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '56	100	100
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	105⅛	105⅛
Tol Trac Lt & P 6½s '36	45¼	45¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	100⅝	100⅝
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	23½	23⅛
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100⅜	100⅜
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	103¼	103¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	93⅝	93⅝
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	88⅜	88⅛
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	91⅝	91⅜
U S Rubber 5s '47	99⅜	99⅜
U S Rubber 7½s '30	85¼	84⅞
Universal Pipe 6s '36	100¼	100¼
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	61	61
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	92½	93⅜
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	99⅝	99
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	102¾	102¼
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	87	87
Va Ry 5s '62	62	62
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	103⅞	103⅜
Wabash 5s B '76	100½	100⅜
Wabash 5½s '75	100	99⅝
Walworth 6s '45	103¼	103¼
Walworth 6½s '35 x w	85⅞	85¼
Warner 6s w w	87	87
Warner Quinn 6s '39	97	97
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	87	87
Western Maryland 4s '52	86	86
Western Un r e 4½s '50	80¾	80½
Western Un 6½s '36	97¼	97½
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	110	110
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	102¾	102¾
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	87¼	87⅛
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	101¼	101¼
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	102¾	102¾
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	26	25¾
Youngstown 5s	100	100
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	101¼	101

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last	Jan 4	Jan 3
3½s '47	99.12	99.13	99.12	99.13	99.13	99.12
1st 4¼s '47-'52	100.31	100.31	100.28	100.28	101.00	
4th 4¼s '38	101.7	101.8	101.6	101.6	101.7	
US 3¾s '46	99.16	99.16	99.16	99.16	99.14	
US 3¼s '47	99.18	99.18	99.18	99.18	99.16	
US 3¼s '56	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.00	
US 4¼s '52-'56	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.4	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	83	82¾
Akershus 6s '63	89	88½
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	91½	91½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	71¾	71
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	69	69
Antioquia 7s A '45	75	75
Antioquia 7s III	67¾	67
Argentine 5½s '62	91	91
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	96	95¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	96½	96⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	96	96
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	96¾	96
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	96	96
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	96⅜	96⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	96¼	95¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	96	96
Australia 4½s '57	83½	83½
Australia 5s '53	94	94
Australia 5s '57	93½	93½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	103½	103½
Austria Hydro 6½s ret	84⅞	84⅞
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	91	91
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101½	101½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	105⅞	105⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110¾	110
Belgium (King) 7s '56	107½	107½
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115¾	109¾
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109¾	86⅝
Berlin 6s '58	87	93
Berlin 6½s '50	93	87
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	93	96¼
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	76⅛	76⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	76½	93
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	93	102⅜
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	74½	74½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	74½	97½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	98	74
Budapest (City) 6s '62	74	85⅝
Buenos Aires 6s '61	85⅝	96¾
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	96¾	96¾
Can (Dom) 4½s A36	93	93
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100¼	100¼
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103⅝	103
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	88	88
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	97	97
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	89½	89½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90	90
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan-Feb	89¾	89¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	99¾	99¾
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	90	90
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	72	72
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	71	71
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	69⅝	69½
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	89¼	89¼
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	97½	97½
Coph'n Tel 5s '54 rct	92½	92½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	76¼	76¼
Cuba 5½s '53 rct	92¾	92¾
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	65	65
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	91	90⅝
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100½	100
Denmark (King) 6s '42	101½	101½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98	97½
Duke Price Power 6s	103½	103½
Dutch E I 6s '47	101½	101⅜
Dutch E I s6 6s '62	101½	101½
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	91½	91
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	92	92¼
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	93	92¼
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	98¾	98¾
French Nat SS 7s '49	104½	104½
French (Rep) 7s '49	103⅝	103⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	113½	113
Germ 7s '49	119	118¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	106½	106½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	86	85½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	78½	78½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	77	77
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	92	92
Germ G E 7s '45	99½	99½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95	95
Harpen 6s '49 ww	97¾	97¾
Holland Am Line 6s '47	88	87½
Hungary Ld Mtg 5½s A	92½	92
Irish Free State 5s '60	96⅞	96⅞
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	93¾	92⅝
Italy (King) 7s '51	96	95¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	97⅝	97⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	102¼	102
Karstadt 6s' 43	72	72
Kreuger & Toll 5s' 59 ww	93½	93
Lombard El 7s '52 ɷw	93	93
Lyons (City) 6s' 34	102½	102½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	102⅞	102⅞
Mex 4s small A '10	12	12
Mex 4s small A '33	11¼	11½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	87½	87½
Minas 6½s '58	73⅝	73⅝
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	96½	96½
Montevid (City) 6s '59	91	91
Montevid (City) 7s '52	99¾	98¼
New So Wales 5s '57	103	103
Nord Rys 6½s '50	95½	95¼
Norway Bank 5s '67	94¾	94¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	97⅝	97⅝
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101	100⅝
Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅞	102½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	88	87
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	95½	95
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	102¼	102¼
Oslo (City) 6s '55	90	90
Oslo G & E 5s '63	92	92
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '53	102¼	102
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	105	105
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	71½	70
Peru 6s '60	70	69½
Peru 6s '61	82	81½
Poland 7s '47	94	94
Poland 8s '50	93	93
Porto Alegre (City) 8s '61	92	92
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	103¼	102½
Rhine West 7½s ww	88½	88⅜
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	100	100
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	87¼	87¼
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	100⅝	100⅝
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	93	93
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	73	73
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	94½	93½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '56	76½	65½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '68	76⅝	76⅝
Rome (City) 6½s '52	94	94
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	89¼	89¼
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	106	106
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	88½	88½
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	87	80
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	65	65
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	100	99
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	92	92
Saxon State 7s '45	94	94
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	93¾	93¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	109	107¾
Shinyetsu El Pow 7½s '52	76⅞	76⅞
Siem

ALBERT THOMAS GIVES VIEWS ON FASCIST STATE

Second Visit to Rome Necessary for Agricultural Consultation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labor Office at Geneva, has been again in Rome, where he had interviews with Signor Mussolini, Signor Bottai, the Minister of Corporations, and with several leaders of the Fascist Trade Unions.

The principal object of his visit was, however, his desire to discuss several questions with the Consultative Agricultural Commission, which forms a link with the Geneva Labor Organization and the International Institute of Agriculture of Rome. In its last session, held during M. Thomas's visit, the Consultative Agricultural Commission discussed the following questions: Rural housing, the rural exodus, agricultural propaganda by cinema, professional technical and practical teaching of agriculture, agrarian reform, agrarian co-operation, the cost of manual workers and the cost of production, hours of agricultural work, and the scientific organization of agricultural work.

During his Rome visit M. Thomas was requested to give his views on the Fascist Corporative State. His remarks were noncommittal, but when questioned to state whether the Italian Corporative State could not exercise decisive international influence, he replied: "'Italy has reached such a pitch of syndical and corporative organization that the centralization practiced by the state may, on the one hand, be an advantage, but on the other a drawback, because political forms have become confused with corporative forms." Needless to say, these remarks have not won the approval of the Fascist press.

In connection with M. Thomas's visit it is interesting to note the growth of the Fascist labor unions. The latest returns show that there are now 3269 registered labor unions in Italy. Of these 2293 pertaining to 15 different categories, with a membership of 1,218,207, represent 2,544,009 industrial workers; 411 pertaining to seven categories, with a membership of 1,021,461, represent 4,699,333 workers engaged in agriculture; 477 also pertaining to seven categories, with a membership of 346,931, represent 908,400 commercial employees; 122 pertaining to six categories, with a membership of 157,914, represent 201,597 land transport workers; 15 pertaining to four categories, with a membership of 33,506, represent 55,182 persons employed by banks, and two pertaining to two categories, with 67,387 members, represent 552,841 workers employed in sea and air transports. Thus the six confederations of Italian workers' unions represent 3269 affiliated unions, pertaining to 41 different occupational categories, with a total of 2,845,406 members, representing a mass of 8,961,362 employed persons.

Dutch Industry Reported Sound

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM — The Amsterdam newspaper, Algemeen Handelsblad, has approached heads of industry and business firms asking them to state what is the position of their industries and whether they have been affected by the recent stock exchange slump in New York, which also caused heavy losses on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

The replies thus far published reveal a well-stabilized position in Dutch industry, generally very good results in the year 1929 as well as good prospects. The Werkspoor, Amsterdam machinery railway material construction works, which is one of the most prominent enterprises in Holland stated that industrial life in the Netherlands is sound, and that they were abundantly provided with work during 1929, and that the future appeared bright.

The Amsterdam Dry Dock Company did not find any trace of slackening, as was also the case with the Central Sugar Company. The Dutch Ford works' books showed fine financial results for the past year and considered the expectations good in every respect. The Dutch Artificial Silk Company at Breda had not noticed any decrease in the activity of the last half of the year and were anticipating the same industrial activity in 1930 as in 1929.

GEOGRAPHERS PREPARE FOR CHICAGO FAIR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—A committee of ten, under the leadership of Dr. Isaiah Bowman, director of the American Geographical Society, among whom is Prof. Henry B. Bigelow of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, is studying methods by which the advances made in geographical knowledge and research during the last 100 years can be graphically depicted at the Chicago Century of Progress Celebration in 1933.

The Geography Committee is one of 40 or more similar groups, each representing one of the many other branches of science, acting under the auspices of the National Research Council's Science Advisory Committee, which has been asked by the Chicago Century of Progress trustees to develop a science theme as the dominant feature of the exposition.

IRRIGATION WORK BEGUN

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Seventeen large irrigation projects, costing $24,000,000, were begun by the Government during 1929, according to a report issued Jan. 2 by the Public Works Department. When completed, Chile will have approximately 4,000,000 acres under irrigation, the report states.

CLARE BRIGGS HAS PASSED ON

NEW YORK (AP)—Clare Briggs, newspaper cartoonist, has passed on here. He started his newspaper career in 1896 on the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. He was born in Reedsburg, Wis.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
2 Air Inest vtc	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Alexander Indus	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 Allied Aviation	1	1	1
29 Allied Pow & Lt	38	36¼	37¾
3 Allied P&Lt pf	46	45¼	46
1 Allied P&Lt 1pf	77	77	77
2 Am Chain	37¼	37	37
4 Am Cities P&L A	38¾	38¾	38¾
11 Am Cities P&L B	15¾	14¾	15¾
3 Am Com Pow A	24½	24¼	24½
2 Am Com Pow B	35¾	35¼	35¾
6 Am Cyan B	27½	27¾	27½
1 Am Dept Stores	3½	3¾	3¾
3 Am Equities	15¼	15¾	15¼
31 Am & Fgn Pow wr	72½	70½	70¾
8 Am Gas & El	119¾	117¾	119
8 Am Invest B	10¾	10¾	10¾
2 Am Invest War	5¾	5¼	5¼
†22 Am Light & Trac	225	225	225
†25 Am Mfg	45	45	45
2 Am Maracaibo	1½	1½	1½
1 Am St Pub Ser A	18¾	18¾	18¾
166 Am Super-Power	25¾	24¾	25
2 Am Super-pow 1pf	95	94½	95
4 Am Yvette new	5¾	5½	5¾
30 Anglo Am vot cod	17¾	17	17¼
12 Anglo A O nv cod	17	16¾	16¾
1 Arcturus Radio T	10	10	10
6 Arizona Globe	¾	¾	¾
16 Arkansas Nat Gas	10¾	9½	10¼
23 Ark Nat Gas A	9¾	9¾	9¾
†10 Ark Pow & Lt pf	102	102	102
1 Art Met Wks	19½	19½	19½
20 Asso El Ind Ltd	6½	6¼	6½
9 Asso Gas&El A	37	36¾	36¾
3 Asso G&E deb rts	8¾	8	8¾
1 Atl-Cst Fish	24	24	24
1 Atl Fruit & Sug	¾	¾	¾
1 Autom Vot Mch	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Aut V M cv pr pf	15¾	15¼	15¾

B

1 Bahia Corp	3	3	3
2 Bancomit Corp	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 Bickford	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Blue Knox	31¾	31¾	31¾
6 Blue Ridge	7¾	7	7¼
26 Blue Ridge cvt pf	35¾	35¼	35¾
12 Buff NE Pw pf	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Bulova Wtch pf	34¾	34¾	34¾
3 Burma Ltd	3½	3½	3½

C

5 Cable Wire B	17¾	17¾	17¾
8 CAM Co vtc	¾	¾	¾
1 Can Mar Wireless	3¾	3¾	3¾
6 Carib Syn	1	1	1
6 Celanese 1st pf	82	80	82
1 Carnegie Metals	6	6	6
2 Central At States	6¾	6¾	6¾
4 Cent Pub Serv A	35¾	35	35¾
2 Centrifugal Pipe	5	5	5
8 Cen States Elec	20	19¾	20
1 Club Alum Uten	4½	4½	4½
130 Cities Serv	27¾	27¼	27¾
1 Colon Oil	6	6	6
230 Cmwlth&Southwar	4½	3¾	4½
10 Cons Cop Min	5½	5¾	5½
2 CnsDairyPrd(2A)	19	18	18
1 CnsGasEBalt(3 60)	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 Cons Instrument	3¾	3½	3¾
3 Cons Laundries	10¼	10	10
1 Cont Oil Me vtc	14¼	14¼	14¼
12 Cord Corp	13¾	13¼	13¼
4 Creole Pet	6¼	6¼	6¼
60 Cresson Gold (.08)	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Crowley Milner (2)	30½	30½	30½
1 Curtiss Wright war	2½	2½	2½

D

1 De Forest Radio	4	4	4
3 DeHavilndnewvt¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
6 Derby Oil	5¾	5¼	5¾
5 Detroit Aircraft	7	6¾	7
162 Durant Mot	6¼	5¾	6¼
1 Duval Tex Sul	14	14	14

E

2 EastStatesPowB	20¼	20	20¼
1 Eastern Util A	7¾	7¾	7¾
3 Eisler Elec	14¼	14¼	14¼
280 ElBondShar(6%F)	84¾	83	83¾
5 ElBondSharpf(6)	104¾	104½	104½
9 El Pow Assoc	29	28	28¾
8 El Pow Assoc A	25¼	24¾	25¼
1 Electric Share (1A)	16¼	16¾	16¾
1 Elec Share pf (6)	84	84	84
1 EmpPubSerA(1.80)	20	20	20
4 EmpFirelns	14¾	14½	14¾

F

1 Fairchild Avia A	3¾	3¾	3¾
10 Falcon Lead Min	⅜	⅜	⅜
11 Fansteel Prod	11	8¾	11
1 Federal Screw	35	35	35
1 Fiat rcts	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Florence Stove	41	40¾	41
1 Fokker Aircraft	15¾	15¾	15¾
19 Ford Mot Can A	33¼	31¼	33
†275 Ford Mot Can B	58	41¾	49½
5 Ford Motor France	7¼	7	7
6 oFord Motor Ltd	11¾	11¼	11¾
3 Fourth Nat Inv	34¾	34	34¾
116 Fox Theater A	5¾	4¾	4¾

G

1 Gen Am Inv Co	10¾	10¾	10¾
11 Gen Bak	4	3¾	4
5 Gen Bak pf	52½	52	52½
5 Gen Elec Add Veg	11¾	11¼	11¾
2 Gen Empire	22¼	22¼	22¼
2 Gen Fireproofing	32½	32½	32½
4 Gen Gas & El A	14¾	14	14
2 Gen Real&U pf (6)	69	69	69
2 Gen Thea Eq vtc	27	26	27
2 Globe Underwrit	12¼	12¼	12¼
8 Gold Coin	⅞	⅞	⅞
36 Gold Seal Electric	4¼	3¾	4
1 Golden Center Min	3½	3½	3½
11 Gold Sachs (6%F)	38½	37	38½
1 Gorham Inc pf (3)	30	30	30
3 Gotham Knitbac	1¾	1½	1¾
1 Graymur	32½	32½	32½
10 †Gt At&Pac 1pf(7)	119¾	119¾	119¾
2 Gro Store Prod vtc	13	13	13
6 Ground Grip(1¼g)	27½	27	27¼
2 Gulf Oil C Pa(1½)	138¾	137¼	137¾

H

1 Hand Pg ppf (.19)	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Haygarr Corp	37	37	37
1 Helena Rubenstein	6	6	6
3 HudsonBayM&S	9¼	9	9¼
2 HumbleOil&Ref	86	85½	86
2 Hydro El Serv	39¼	38¾	39¼
2 Hygrade Food	13	12¾	13

I

2 IllinoisPipeLine	310	309½	310
1 Imp Oil Can new	26½	26½	26½
5 Ind Ter Illum	22¼	21¾	22¼
2 IndPipeLine n	39¾	39¾	39¾
6 Insull Util	60½	59¾	60¼
†150 Insull Util 2d pf	82	82	82
2 InsCoNorAm	73¾	70	73¾
2 InsuranceSec	18½	18¾	18½
2 InterconPetrol	1	⅞	1
1 Internat Pet	21½	21½	21½
2 Inter Prod	7	7	7¼
4 InterSuperPwA	34½	33	33¾
10 Inter Util B	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 InterstateEquities	11	11	11
1 ItalSuperpowerA	9¾	9¾	9¾

J

1 Jonas Naumburg	2½	2½	2½

K

1 Kirby Pet	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Klein My pt pf1.40g	20	19½	20
1 Knott Corp (2.40)	25	25	25
1 Kolster Brandes	1	1	1

L

1 Lehigh C&N (4)	103	103	103
2 Lehman Corp	77½	76¾	76¾
1 Lily Tulip C (1½)	18¼	18¼	18¼
9 Lone St Gas n (.80)	37½	36¼	37½
7 Louis L&E	4	3¾	4

M

1 Magdalena Syndic	⅞	⅞	⅞
4 Marine Mid (1.20)	34	33¾	34
2 Mavis Bottling Co	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Memphis Nat Gas	11¾	11¼	11¾
21 Metal & Min	9¾	8¾	9¾
2 Mid West U n	26¾	26½	26¾
1 Midland United	22	22	22
3 Milgrim&Bros	11¾	10	11¾
1 Mo Kan Pipe L	19¼	19¼	19¼
†175 Mohawk Hudistpf	105½	104	105½
†125 Mohawk H2nd pf	104	103½	104
2 Montecatini deb rts	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Moore Drop FA	55	55	55
2 Morrison Elec	38½	38¼	38½

N

3 National Am Co	12	11¼	12
†450 National Aviation	9¼	8¾	9¼
25 Nat Baking pf	60	59¾	59¾
1 Nat Family Stores	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 National Investors	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Nat Un Radio	4¾	4½	4½
1 Nebi Corp	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Nebi Corp pf	74	74	74
2 New Bradford	2¾	2¾	2¾
2 New York Invest	24½	24½	24½
87 Niag Hud Pow	13¾	12¾	13¾
12 Nia H P "A" war	3½	3¼	3½
2 Nia H P "B" war	7	7	7
6 Niag Shares	19¾	18	19¾
2 Niles Bem Pond	29½	29	29½
7 North Am Avia	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Novadel Agne	22¾	22¾	22¾

O

3 Ohio Cop	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 Ohio Oil	71	71	71
1 Outbrd Mot "A"	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Outbrd Mot "B"	4	4	4

P

14 Pac G&E 1pf	26½	26½	26¼
32 Pendem Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
4 Pentepec Oil Venez	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 Paramount Cab	12¾	11¾	12¾
10 Pennroad Corp	13½	13¼	13¾
3 Penn Ohio Edis	54	53	53¼
†10 Penn O Ed 6%pf	95½	95½	95½
†180 Pepperell Mfg	92	92	92
3 Petroleum Corp	20¾	19¾	19¾
2 Pilot Radio A	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Pitts Pl Glass	54	54	54
1 Pow Sec Corp pf	38	38	38
1 Premier Gold	1¼	1¼	1¼
15 Prince & Whitely6	10	10	10
1 Prince & White pf	36¾	36¾	36¾
1 Prudential Invest	14¾	14¾	14¾
6 Ppb Util Hold	17¾	17¾	17¾

R

5 Radio Products	20¼	18	20¼
3 Rainbow L Pr A	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Rainbow Pr B	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Reliance Manage 6	17	17	17
1 Reynolds Metal	22½	22½	22½
1 Rike & Kumler	28¾	28¾	28¾
2 Rockind L&P tr ctf	20	19¼	19¾

S

6 St Regis Paper	20¼	20	20¼
†50 St Regis Paper pf	107	107	107
1 Salt Creek Prod	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Seiberling Rubber	10¼	10¼	10¼
34 Selected Indus	8	7¾	7¾
3 Selected Ind 2pf	8	7¾	7¾
2 Shenandoah	9	8¾	9
10 Shenandoah pf	34¾	34¾	34¾
3 Sierra Pac Elec	44	43	44
8 Sierra Pac El pf	20¾	20¼	20
3 Silica Gel C ctfs	20¾	19¾	19¾
1 Sisto Financial	18	18	18
1 So east P&L pt pf	90¼	90¼	90¼
2 So Cal Ed B pf	25	25	25
1 do rts W I	2¾	2¾	2¾
12 Southern Corp	5¾	5	5
8 Southland Royalty	15¾	15	15¾
1 Southw Gas Util	8½	8½	8½
†40 Southw P&L pf	109	109	109
11 Standard Motors	1¾	1¾	1
27 Stand Oil Indiana	54¼	54	54
1 do Kan	29½	29½	29½
8 do Ky	33¾	33¾	33¾
2 Stein Cosmetics	10¾	10¼	10¾
1 Stinnes Hugo	10	10	10
10 Stutz Mot Car Am	2¼	2	2¼
2 Sunray Oil	6¾	6½	6¾
1 Syracuse Wsh M B	8¾	8¾	8¾

T

1 Taggart Corp	20	20	20
1 Tampa El	55	55	55
3 Taylor Mill	24	22½	22½
2 Thermoid Co	20¾	20¼	20¾
5 Third Nat Invest	30½	29¾	30½
3 Thomp Prod A	25	24¾	25
33 Transamer Corp	43¼	42¾	43¼
10 Transamer M rts	10	.09	.09
2 Thanscont Air Tr	8	7¾	8
3 Transct Air Tr ctf	4¾	4¾	4¾
4 Tri Cont Consol Co	12¾	12¼	12¼
2 Tri Cont Con pf	76	75	76
4 Tri Conti Co Cor w	5	4¾	5
1 Trunz Pk Stores	24¾	24¾	24¾
†120 Tubize Art Silk B	152	149	152
1 Tung-Sol Lamp	21¼	21¼	21¼

U

2 Un Nat Gas Can	26	26	26
1 Underledr Fin Cp	27½	27½	27½
1 Unit Chem pte pf	32	32	32
2 Unit Elec Service	16	16	16
17 United Gas	20¼	19¾	20¼
59 Un Lt&Pow A	30¾	30	30¼
3 Un L&Pw conv pf	98	97¾	97¾
1 Un Ret Chem pf	8	8	8
2 U S Fil B	18¾	18¾	18¾
3 U S Lines pf	14	14	14
1 United eVrde Ext	12¼	12¼	12¼
3 Utility Equities	10¾	10¾	10¾
12 Util Pow&Lt (1A)	14¾	14¼	14¾
13 Util & Industries	20¼	19½	20¼

V

4 Vacuum Oil (4½g)	96	95¾	96
2 Van Camp Packing	12	12	12

W

1 Watson (J.W.) Co	2	2	2
1 Wayne Pump	9	9	9
1 Wilson Jones 2½g	51	51	51
2 Winter Benjamin	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Y Oil & Gas	½	½	½

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	Last
2 Alabama Pw5s'68	99½	99½	99½
2 Alabama Pw5½g's'67	94¼	94¼	94½
6 A Cmwlth Pw6s'49	102¾	102	102
47 Am G&E 5s'28	96¼	95¾	96¼
12 Am Pw&L 6s2016	106¾	105¾	106¾
2 Am Roll M 5s'48	98	98	98
1 Am Solv6½s36xw	92¼	92¼	92¼
5 Appalach Pw5s'56	97¾	97¾	97¾
11 Ark Pw&Lg5s'56	96¾	96	96¾
2 As Gas&El 5s'68	80¾	80¼	80¼
1 Asso G&E 5½g's'77	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 As G&E4½g's4wxw	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 As Sim Hdw6½s33	86½	86½	86½
1 As Tel Ut5½s	101	101	101
2 Bates V 6s42wxw	102	102	102
42 Bell Tel Can5sA55	101	101	101
17 Bell Tel Cs&B 57	101½	101	101½
23 Can Pac Ry5s'54	100¼	100¼	100¼
8 Caro P&L 5s'56	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Cent St El5½s'54	74½	73¾	73¾
1 Chic Ry cod 5s'27	73	73	73
7 Cities Ser 5s'66	83¾	83¼	83¾
2 Cities Ser G 5½s'42	84¼	84	84¼
1 Cities S P 5½s52	85¾	85¾	85¾
3 Slev E Illum 5sA5410	101	101	101
1 Cleve T Trig 6s41	90¼	90¼	90¼
2 Cmwth Ed 4½sD57	96¾	96¾	96¾
11 Consum Pw 4½s58	97	97	97
2 Cont G&E 5sA58	86¼	86¼	86¼
3 Cudahy P 5½s37	96¾	96¼	96¾
10 Denv&S Lk 6s60	77	77	77
1 Detroit C G 6sA47	105	105	105
1 Detroit C G 5s B50	99½	99½	99½
32 Detroit Ed 5s49A	102¼	101¾	102¼
18 Det Int Rdg 6½s52	79	79	79
3 Dix GG 6½sA37ww	69	69	69
8 Fed Wat 5½s53	91	90¾	90¾
5 Firestone CM 5s48	91	91	91
37 Firestone T 5s42	94	94	94
25 Fla Pw&Lt 5s54	83	83	83
1 Gen A Inv 5s52xw	80	80	80
8 Gatineau Pow 6s41	93¾	96¼	96¼
14 Ben Th Eq 6s44	99½	99¼	99½
16 Georgia Pw 5s67	98	97¾	97¾
2 Glf St Ut 5s A '56	94¾	94	94¾
1 Indep Oil 6s '39	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 IndplsP&L5sA'57	98¾	98¼	98¼
8 Ind Nat Gas Am 5s	82	81	81
18 Int N G 6s '36 xw	100¼	100¼	100¼
6 Int Pow 5s '57	89	89	89
1 Inv Co 5sA'47ww	90	90	90
21 Popp Gas&C 5s '47	96¼	96¼	96¼
4 Lacledede G 5½s '35	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Leh PS6sA2026	103½	103½	103½
1 Long Isl Lt 6s '45	104	104	104
5 Memphis NG 6s '43	95½	95	95
5 Met Ed 4½s D '68	95¾	95¾	95¾
12 Miss R F 6s'44wwwl	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Mont LH&P 5sA'51	99	99	99
21 Morris&Co7½s'30	99¼	99¼	99½
1 Narrag 5s '57	98½	98½	98½
1 Nat P&L 6s A2026	106¼	106¼	106¼
48 Nat Pub S 5s '78	74¾	74	74½
2 N E G&E 5s '48	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 N E G&E 5s '47	87½	87½	87½
5 NY P&L 4½s '67	93¼	93¼	93¼
8 Nor I Pb Sv 5s'69	98	98	98
1 Nor St P 6½ '33	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Pac G&E 4½ E '57	94¾	94¾	94¾
4 Pac WO 6½'43ww	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 Penn P&L 5sB'52	101	101	101
3 Peo L&P 5s'79ww	75	75	75
9 Poor & Co 6s '39	106¾	105¼	106¾
5 Pot Ed 5s E '56	97	97	97
1 Pow C NY 5½'47	96	96	96
2 Pro & Gam 4½s'47	99½	99½	99½
11 Pug Sd P&L 5½'49	101¼	101	101¼
1 StLouis G&C 6s'47	76	76	76
1 Scripps 5½s '43	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 ShawW&P 4½sA'67	92	92	92
24 Shell U Oil 5s '49	98¾	98¼	98¾
18 Snider Pack 6s '32	60	60	60½
10 SEP&L 6sA2025xw	103½	103½	103½
5 So Cal Ed 5s '51	100½	100½	100½
3 So Cal Ed 5s '52	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 SouthwP&L 6sA'22	103	103	103
5 Stand P&L 6s '57	98½	98½	98½
1 Sun Maid R 6½ '42	75	75	75
3 Sun Oil 5½s '39	100½	100½	100½
1 Swift Co 5s '32	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Tex P&L 5s '56	97¾	97½	97¾
2 Thermold Co 6s'34	83	83	83
9 UnLghtRy 5½s'52	85¼	85¼	85¼
7 U S Rub 6½s'35	94	94	94
4 U S Rub 6½s'36	94	94	94
2 UtPowLt 5s'59ww	82¼	82¼	82¼
2 WTexasUtil 5sA'57	93	93	93

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1 BnAiresPrv7½s'47	98¾	98¾	98¾
4 Chile Cons 7s'60	91¾	91¾	91¾
9 ChileMtgeBk6s'62	86¾	86½	86½
3 CmPrivBk 5½s'37	82	82	82
3 Cuban7el 7½sA'41	107½	107½	107½
1 DanishCon 5½s'55	98	98	98
2 Fin Ind Bk 7s '44	98	98	98
2 Frankfort 6½s '53	89¾	89¾	89¾
3 Gelsenkirchen 6s'34	90	90	90
1 Ger Con Mun 7s'47	91	91	91
2 do 6s '47	81	81	81
4 Hamburg El 7s'35	100	100	100
5 do 5½s '38	84½	84½	84½
4 Hanover C 7s '39	97¾	96¾	96¾
3 Hanover Cr 6s '31	96¾	96¾	96¾
9 Iearco H El 7s '52	88	86	86
6 It Sp Pw 6sA'63 xw	69	69	69
1 Nippon E P 6½s'53	89¼	89¼	89¼
6 Prussia PS 6½s'51	90¾	90¼	90¼
1 do 6s '52	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Ruhr GC 6½s A'53	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 Rumania Inst 7s'59	80¾	80¾	80¾
2 Stinnes 7s '46 x w	79	79	79

†Actual sales.

Women's Peace Move Planned for Balkans

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A proposal to build up peace sentiment in the Balkans through encouraging sympathy between the women of the nations of the peninsula has been set on foot by Mme. Camille Drevet, a Paris member of the executive of the Women's International League, who recently outlined her intentions here.

It was not easy, she said, to make the Balkan countries understand all that lay behind the movement toward disarmament, but she hoped that a new conception of Europe in which the Balkan peoples themselves could share a lasting peace, would develop.

Already a small beginning had been made in the formation of sections of the League in Bulgaria and Rumania, and of small groups in Jugoslavia and Greece, and the work was attracting a few of the more forward thinkers among women.

Madame Drevet said that in the spring she proposed to visit Rumania for a week of strenuous work. She hoped to follow this by similar weeks in Belgrade, Sofia, and Athens, and finally by a summer school in Sofia.

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FRANCE
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Biarritz—Librarie Tuignne, 16 rue Gambetta
Dinard (Ille & Vilaine)—Librairie Franco-Anglaise, 24 rue du Casino.
Cannes (A. M.)—The Lounge Library, 16 rue des Etats Unis.
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Lille (Nord)—Librarie Générale A. Taillandier, 17 rue Faidherbe.
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Kiosque la Canebière, corner Rue Longue
Messageries Hachette, 9 bis, quai du Canal.
Menton (A. M.)—The Lounge Library, rue Henri Bennett; Messieurs Henin & Creissels, 37 Avenue de Verdun.
Monte Carlo—Kiosque 1 bis Bd de Moulins
Kiosque, domed Kiosque near Casino
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Mewes Brentano, 37, Avenue de l'Opéra
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Kiosque No. 137, facing No. 2, Place de la Madeleine, opposite Thomas Cook & Son.
Kiosque No. 136, corner of Rue Royale and Faubourg, St. Honoré
Kiosque No. 219, Avenue Matignon (corner rue de Ponthieu)
Kiosque facing No. 38, Avenue des Champs Elysées
Kiosque No. 165, at Etoile, corner of Avenue Friedland
Kiosque No. 140, opposite 95 Avenue des Champs Elysées
Kiosque facing 194 Rue de Rivoli (cor. Rue Saint-Roch)
Kiosque No. 326, Rue de Rohan (Hotel du Louvre)
Kiosque No. 231, 8 rue de l'Echelle (corner Avenue de l'Opéra)
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Pau (Basses Pyrenees)—A. Robin, 20 rue du Marechal Foch.
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Basel Badisher Bahnhof—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Berlin—Reinhold Nettke, Leipzigerplatz 1, W. 9
Kiosk am Zoo, A. Lutz, Hardenbergstrasse 29a
Kiosk Heinrich Thiessen Kaiser-Platz 6, Berlin-Wilmersdorf
Franz Parlow, Nikolsburger Platz 2, Berlin-Wilmersdorf
Zeitungsstand, Adolf Moln, Passage Eingang Friedrich Behren Strasse.
Zeitungsstand Königgrätzer Ecke Anhalt Strasse.
Braunschweig—Kiosk Friedrich Ebert Platz; Kiosk am Rathaus; Kiosk am Stahntor; Buchhandlung, Otto Gahren Wolfenbattel.
Breslau—Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse 13, Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse, Ecke Menzel Strasse (am Friedberg), Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse 26, Ecke Piasten Strasse.
Kiosks: Hauptbahnhof; Schweidnitzer Stadtgraben am Kaiser Wilhelm Denkmal; Christophori-Platz; Ring, Barasch-Seite; Dresden—Herr Paul Kempe, Prager Strasse 12, Postplatz; Neustädter Bahnhof; Herrn Walter Lehmann, Altmarkt 2
Freiburg i. B.—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
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Heidelberg—Bahnhofbuchhandlung; W. Hilpert, Akademau.
Karlsruhe (Baden)—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
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München—Hauptbahnhof, Zeitungskiosk; Hotel Deutscher Kaiser; Verkaufstelle der Hauptpost; Verkäufer in Telegraphenamt nahe Hauptbahnhof in Bayerstrasse.
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Stuttgart—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
HOLLAND
Amsterdam—Kiosk in het Hoofdpostkantoor, N. Z. Voorburgwal (Achter het Paleis)
Kiosk Weesperpoort Station
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Rome—C. Talamas, Libreria Radium, 51 Portici Enedra
Florence—Seeber, Libreria Internazionale, via Tornabhoni
LATVIA
Riga—Riga J; Riga, Main Station.
NORWAY
Bergen—Jernbanekiosken.
Oslo—Kioskkompaniets, Avisbyra, Stortinggatan 2.
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SWEDEN
Gothenburg—Pressbyran, S. J. Railway Station Bookstall; Pressbyran B. J Railway Station Bookstall.
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Kiosque Place Neuve
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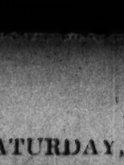

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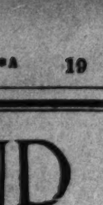

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Miami—World News Company, Flagler St. and N. E. 2nd Ave.; Swartz & Gasson News Agency; The Purple Wings, 2019 Biscayne Blvd.
Lake Worth—Park News Co., 107 North Dixie St.
St. Petersburg—Woric News Stand; Plaza News Store, 506 Central Ave.; Mack's Milk Depot, 216 Central Ave.
West Palm Beach—West Palm Beach News Agency, 108½ North Olive Ave.
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Phone 4-6537

CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
220 Second Ave. N.
DELIVERY SERVICE FOR THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES:
Centennial Ice Co.; Central Ice Co.; Citizens Ice Co.; Crystal Ice & Fuel Co.; Diamond Ice & Fuel Co.; North Birmingham Ice Co.; Purity Ice Co.; Standard Ice Co.; Terminal Ice Co. No. 1; Terminal Ice Co. No. 2.

LEASES SALES *APPRAISALS LOANS*
JEROME TUCKER
Real Estate Agency *Realtors*
2117 First Ave., No. Birmingham, Ala.
Phone: 3-7681

American Laundry
"Care is our wash word"
Phone 3-1228 1630 2nd Ave., So.

FOR MEN
Nunn-Bush
The Ankle-Fashioned Oxford
PORTER CLOTHING CO.
20th Street and 3rd Avenue

Electrick Maid
Bake Shop and Delicatessen
"Taste the Difference"
FIVE POINTS

Trade Your Old Lighting Fixtures
For a limited time we will allow from 20 to 50% on your old fixtures for new modern ones. Call us for special estimate.
BRAUN'S LIGHTHOUSE
2023 1st Avenue North Phone 33204

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

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NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6528
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9188
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3004
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9288
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

BROMBERG & Co.
South's Jewelers and Silversmiths
218 So. 20th St.
BIRMINGHAM ALA.

RICH'S NEW STORE
Four Distinct Shops
Store: Men, Women, Children RICH'S 1917 SECOND AVE. *Host for Men, Women*

KICKERNICK UNDERGARMENTS
In Silk or Rayon
CAHEEN'S
SECOND AVENUE

The French Bootery
2219 North 19th Street

Birmingham Coal & Coke Co.
All Grades Coal and Coke
Weight, Service and Price—All Right
YARD 824 NO. 22ND STREET
Phone 3-8189

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY CO.
2014 First Avenue
PRINTING ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE

Wittichen
Coal and Coke Co.
Phone 3-9145
"A Fuel for Every Purpose"

Wittichen
Transfer and Warehouse Company
FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
PACKING—SHIPPING—MOVING
LONG DISTANCE HAULING
2329 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

MOBILE

Ford
The Universal Car
Authorized Dealer
ADAMS MOTOR COMPANY
Government and Claiborne Streets

MOBILE TRUNK CO.

Eat Smith's Bread—It's Pure
SMITH'S BAKERY
GORDON SMITH, Proprietor
"Where Quality and Purity Count"

FOREMAN & MEADOR
Real Estate, Insurance
Mortgage Loans, Renting—Management of Property

NATIONAL SEA FOOD COMPANY
Wholesalers and Retailers of All Kinds of Sea Foods
212 DAUPHIN STREET
Bell Phones 918-919 Home 'Phone 1005

PEARSON'S
204 DAUPHIN STREET
Mobile's Largest "Ready-to-Wear" and Millinery Shop
Invite Your Patronage

MONTGOMERY

Fine Cleaning and Dyeing
Phone Cedar 107
You Can Depend on Us
MONTGOMERY FRENCH DRY CLEANING CO.
107 S. COURT ST.

EXCLUSIVE FLOOR COVERINGS
and
DRAPERIES
COLEMAN & SCOTT
209-211 DEXTER AVENUE

Florida

BRADENTON

GOODYEAR TIRE SHOP
Gas and Oils—Goodyear Tires
1028 NINTH STREET
Phone 39141 Bradenton, Fla.

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
SARASOTA BRADENTON

DAYTONA BEACH

The CHAS. E. GARDNER Co.
Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery
House Furnishings
242 BEACH STREET Telephone 102

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

DAYTONA BEACH (Continued)

FREEMAN ART SHOP
222 South Beach Street
"Thank You" and New Year Cards
Bridge Table Accessories

L. H. ROWE & CO.
Diamonds—Fine Jewelry
Cut Glass—Sterling Silver
Most Complete Workshop on the Coast
Reference: ANYBODY

At Your Service All Modern Equipment
HENRY G. POLLITZ
DRY CLEANING COMPANY
ONE DAY SERVICE
NO. 111 IVY LANE
1215-W Daytona Beach, Florida

Arthur's Specialty Shop
Hosiery, Tapestries, Wools, Costume Jewelry, Pottery
Papy's Jellies, Marmalades, Preserves
New Location 123 Orange Avenue
Formerly at 236 So. Beach Street

The PRINCE GEORGE COFFEE SHOP
in the Prince George Hotel
NOW OPEN
under the management of
Mr. and Mrs. F. Blount Pope
formerly of the Helen Marie Coffee Shoppe
"FOOD AT ITS BEST"

CURTIS
DRY GOODS COMPANY
206 So. Beach St., Woolworth Bldg.
Piece Goods—Hosiery
Carter's Underwear—Bradley's Sweaters and Bathing Suits
Lingerie—McCall Patterns

Miss Emily's
EXCLUSIVE BEAUTY SHOPPE
146 Magnolia Ave., Daytona Beach, Fla.
Telephone 1228

The Store With a Million Items
DUNN BROS.
Want Your HARDWARE Trade

GRANDVIEW
Service Station
A.A.A. Official Station. Wrecking Service.
"One stop does it all."
SUNOCO GAS and OIL
LEE TIRES

YOWELL-DREW COMPANY
"Quality Did It"
Daytona Beach, Orlando

WALLACE'S
Art, Gift, and Jewelry Store
130 IVY LANE—The Little Street Opposite Casino Burgoyne
A Complete Line of Gifts

JACKSONVILLE

One of the South's Great Department Stores

Cohen Brothers

Florida's Leading Stationers
Established 1855
The H. & W. B. DREW Co.
22-30 and 47-49 West Bay St.
JACKSONVILLE

GOLDEN'S BOOTERY
37 W. FORSYTH ST.

LEVY'S
ADAMS AT HOGAN
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN AND WOMEN
WHERE THE STYLES ARE SHOWN FIRST

V. E. Jacobs Co.
33 W. FORSYTH
JEWELERS FOR 40 YEARS

ROSE MANDRAKE STAYFORM
STAYFORM Lingerie, Regular and Outsize Hosiery
STAYFORM SHOPPE
39 West Monroe St. Phone 3-0635
Now Operating in Jacksonville

NATIONAL BELLAS HESS COMPANY Inc.
Northeast Corner Bay and Main Sts.

HORN CROCKERY CO.
Hotel—Restaurant—Cafeteria
Institution Equipment
Crockery—Glass—Silverware
For the Home, Full Line Dining Room and Kitchen Wares at Lowest Prices
114-116 W. BAY ST. PHONE 5-1481

FOR MEN
Nunn-Bush
The Ankle Fashioned Oxford
PORTER CLOTHING CO.
213-225 WEST ADAMS ST.

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
Family Washing

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

FURCHGOTT'S
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Send your order to Betty Lee. She will make your selections with painstaking care. Mail orders filled.

WHIDDON'S
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocers"
"There Is One Near You"
43 Stores in Jacksonville
Best Prices—Service—Coupons

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Miami 32445.

THE BLACKSTONE SHOPPE, INC.
Exclusive Women's Wearing Apparel
335 EAST FLAGLER STREET
PONCE DE LEON HOTEL

Burdine's
Miami Beach MIAMI Palm Beach
Created for Florida
Sold only at Burdine's
Sunshine Fashions
"America's Smartest Resortwear"

SMART styles in colors and patterns rarely found elsewhere.
Cantilever Shoes
MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
8 McAllister Arcade

JUST
GOOD FOOD
You'll be pleased
GRANDMA'S KITCHEN
149-55 N. E. SECOND ST.

See HAVANA
TOURS—ALL THE TIME
MITCHELL'S TOURS Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1917
30 S.E. 2nd AV. MIAMI FLORIDA

CONNECTICUT CAFETERIA
Select your meals from a display of appetizing foods
MODERATE PRICES
116 N. E. THIRD ST.

BONITA COFFEE HOUSE
Delicious Food
Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner
150 S. E. 1st Street

Carlton Cafeteria
New Location
Cor. Third Street and First Ave., N. E.
Breakfast 7:00-10:30 Supper 5:00-8:00
Dinner 11:15-2:00

Toilet Requisites
Kodak Films
Sundries—Candy—Sodas
BISCAYNE BOULEVARD PHARMACY
Incorporated (under new ownership)
Biscayne Blvd. at 19th Street
WALLACE B. PARNELL, Prop.

Enjoy our—
Lunches and Dinners
BAYVIEW TEA ROOM
116 S. E. 2ND AVENUE

MAHONY, SINCLAIR & CO.
ACCOUNTING, AUDITING and TAXATION
1510-11 CONGRESS BUILDING
Tel. 2-1146 MIAMI, FLORIDA

DRESSES SPORTS WEAR
JO ANNE SHOPPE
PHONE 3-2180
MILLINERY 16 N. E. 3RD AVE. CALUMET BLVD.

The Blue Goose Tea Room
230 N. E. Second Avenue
We serve the best of food at reasonable prices. Closed Sunday.
MRS. ALICE LEWIS, Mgr.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

MIAMI (Continued)

MEN'S WEAR

101 N. E. FIRST AVENUE

Piggly Wiggly
Clean Stores
completely stocked with nationally known merchandise
REASONABLY PRICED
MIAMI, HOLLYWOOD, FORT LAUDERDALE, DELRAY, LAKE WORTH, WEST PALM BEACH, CORAL GABLES, MIAMI BEACH, AND COCONUT GROVE

MRS. JOHN A. GADDIS
Miami's Exclusive Hosiery Shop
"Specializing in Hosiery"
117 Seybold Arcade
MIAMI, FLA.

STUDIO OF
RICHARD PLUMER
Incorporated
Decorative Counsel
Contract Work—Upholstery Draperies
153 N. E. 40 Street Tel. 2 5375

General Auto Repairing
ON ALL MAKES OF CARS
Prompt Service Reasonable Prices
M. BELLEC
820 N. E. FIRST AVENUE

Cleaning—Pressing—Alterations Service Kindly Given
A-1 CLEANERS
1667 WEST FLAGLER ST. Ph. 23591

W. E. BAUER
American and Swiss Watch Repairing a Specialty
with
Bass Jewelry Company
Lorraine Arcade 114 E. Flagler

12 Distinct Services
28 N. E. Third St. Miami, Fla. Phone 2-5111

MARGARET'S SALON DE BEAUTE
Featuring Realistic Permanents
20 N. E. 3rd Ave. Calumet Building
Margaret Cox Proprietress

ETHEL GLOVER
Corsets and Lingerie
Expert Fitting
M. O. FULLAM'S, Inc.

General Insurance
Jay F. Chappell & Co.
605-6 Olympia Bldg. Ph. 3-2251

MAE WATSON
The Parker Method
Realistic wave representative. We use rain water exclusively for shampooing, eliminating use of lemon or vinegar rinse.
111 S. E. 1st Ave. Phone 31345

Gralynn Laundry
Incorporated
800 N. W. 4TH AVENUE
All classes of laundering and rug cleaning
Phone 33148

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
Walk-Over Boot Shop
277 E. Flagler Street, Miami
241 Fifth Street, Miami Beach

Chez François
Tropical Crystallized Fruits and Candies of Distinction
Special attention to mail orders.
259 E. Flagler St. at Fairfax Theatre
1005 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

The HEATY PRESS, Inc.
Printers Stationers
Blank Book Manufacturers
Phone 2-1063 45-47 S. W. 1st Street
MIAMI, FLORIDA
General Insurance Service by
W·W·BAKER
605-6 Olympia Bldg. Ph. 3-2251

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

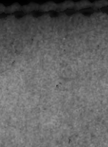
MIAMI (Continued)

NORDELL'S
140 E. FLAGLER STREET
The Shop of Distinctive Millinery!
Moderate Prices

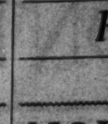
FIELD'S INC.
Smart Misses' and Women's Wearing Apparel
An unusual assortment of merchandise at moderate prices.
144 EAST FLAGLER ST.

MIAMI BEACH

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Miami 32445.



The Boulevard Cafeteria
Where fresh vegetables and choice meats are always served.
Located in and under supervision of
The Boulevard Hotel
Dade Boulevard and Meridian Avenue
Miami Beach, Fla.



Beautician Beauty Shop
16 Hampton Arcade—Back of Library
Michigan and Lincoln Road—Phone 5-2312

The GIFT SHOPPE
1659 MERIDIAN AVENUE
Hand-painted wall hangings, fire screens and gifts; also unique novelties.
Miss Pauline Pierce *Mrs. Arlis Morgan*

ORLANDO

Gerber's STRAINED VEGETABLES

JOHN F. EMPIE, Inc.
"Service You Like"
Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
10 & 12 E. CHURCH STREET
Phones 5180—5189

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
For STYLE and COMFORT
Dexdale *"Silk-Sealed"* Hosiery
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
SAN JUAN HOTEL Orlando, Florida

TREMONT HOTEL
"The Right Place and the Right Price"
AMERICAN PLAN
W. A. Adams, *Prop.*
CHURCH AND MAIN STREETS
Phone 9145

SARASOTA

PAN-AM ETHYL GAS
A New Product of
Pan-American Petroleum Corp.
Chas. T. Divine, *Agent*
Use Pan-Am Gas and Oils

ORANGE BLOSSOM SERVICE STATION
PAN AM GAS AND OILS
GENERAL AND FISK TIRES
419 MAIN STREET

LA MODE
251 MAIN STREET
Millinery and Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

FRANK MALTBY SHOE SHOP
132 Fourth Street
Good Shoe Repairing
Telephone 2355

LANDERS PRINTERY
Printing, Engraving, Lithographing
Just a Little Better
OTIS F. LANDERS
209 Sixth St., Sarasota, Florida

BAY VIEW CLEANERS
DRY CLEANERS
Dyers and Hatters
429 MAIN STREET
The Main Cleaners on Main Street Phone 2269

The Bank of Sarasota
Oldest and Largest Bank in Sarasota County

PHONE 2229
POWDER PUFF BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVING
Marcelling, Facials, Shampooing, Manicuring, Haircutting
12 LORDS ARCADE
Sarasota, Florida
Luxury lovers ask no more exquisite gifts than these.
Hosiery—Lingerie—Handkerchiefs
DIVINE HOSIERY SHOP
Sarasota Theatre Bldg. SARASOTA, FLA.

SEE NEXT PAGE

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

SARASOTA (Continued)

General Insurance Real Estate
BROWN & STOKES, Inc.
BROKERS
Sarasota, Florida

KICKLITER BROS. HARDWARE and PAINT CO.
448-452 MAIN STREET PHONE 2795
Wholesale and Retail
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

TAMPA

SOUTH FLORIDA'S GREATEST
Walk-Over
BOOTERY
Invites Hard-to-Fit Feet
WALK-OVER BOOTERY
Tampa and Lake Wales, Florida
514 Franklin Street Rhodesbilt Arcade

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast
Tampa Stock Farms
ALSO CERTIFIED MILK
Phone 4983

MAAS
Clothier and Haberdasher
705 Franklin, Tampa, Florida

H. W. CLARKE HAT CO.
410 TAMPA STREET
Oldest and Most Reliable Hat Shop in Florida

"Special Steam Wave as Low as $5"
Billy Beckett Beauty Parlor
413 POLK ST. Telephone 3734

Baldwin Mitchell M. & M. Lynch
The TAMPA SHOP
Exclusive Millinery
Phone M58-681
612 TAMPA ST., TAMPA, FLA.

Wolf Brothers, Inc.
Everything to Wear for
MEN AND BOYS
808 FRANKLIN ST. 303 TWIGGS

QUALITY FABRICS
Essrig's
216 FRANKLIN ST.

Dollar Dry Cleaning Company
CLEANING and DYEING
802 Grand Central Ave. 203 Cass St.
Hills Ave. at Rome Ave. 407 Tampa St.

Standard Grocery Co.
3103 Bay-to-Bay Blvd., at Lisbon
Finest Groceries and Western Meats
Monarch Food Products

WEST PALM BEACH

The LOG CABIN
Specializing in
Fried Chicken and Waffles
Home Made Pies and Cakes
Luncheon—Dinner
325 DATURA STREET Dial 2-1984

Georgia

ATLANTA

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's Hemlock 5300 DYEING
An Institution of 10 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Schneider & Son Jewelers
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Take a "Tip" from TIPP'S
Tipp Hats are custom made, moulded, draped, fitted to YOUR head by Style Specialists—or your old Hat re-styled, re-blocked, re-shaped by the same methods.
TIPP'S Millinery
130-132 Peachtree Arcade

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY
Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys. Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery, and Millinery.

MILLER'S BOOK STORE
Incorporated
Booksellers—Stationers—Newsdealers
MILLER'S LIBRARY
64 N. BROAD STREET

FOR MEN
Nunn-Bush
The Ankle-Fashioned Oxford
PARKS-CHAMBERS, INC.
37-39 Peachtree Street

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Georgia

SAVANNAH

408 E. Broughton St.
Dial 2-3125

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Draperies—Radio
G. E. Electric Refrigerators

"Say it with Flowers"
RICHARDSON'S
FLORIST
Bull and Liberty Streets, Savannah, Ga.

CITIZENS BANK & TRUST COMPANY
27 BULL STREET
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

FOR MEN
Nunn-Bush
The Ankle-Fashioned Oxford
THOMAS A. JONES CO.
18 EAST BROUGHTON STREET

The STAR LAUNDRY
FAMILY WASHING
ROUGH DRY
ECONOMY
Bay and Barnard Streets Phone 2405

FRIENDLY CAFETERIA
"The House by the Side of the Road"
14 EAST BROUGHTON STREET

Morris Shoe Repair Shop
16 WEST BROUGHTON ST.
Expert Shoe Repairing
All Work Guaranteed

North Carolina

ASHEVILLE

Hill's
THE WHITE MARKET
SAUSAGE
City Market Telephones
5461 • • 5462 • • 5463 • • 5464

MOORE'S MARKET
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
City Market Phones 1774-1775
WE DELIVER

AIKEN & HESTER'S
DRUG STORE
Toilet Articles
Kodaks, Developing and Printing
Delivery Service
12 BROADWAY Phone 2004

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

Mountain City Laundry
Modern Launderers
Telephone Nos. 426 and 427
207-213 Coxe Ave., Asheville, N. C.

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets

Every Banking Service
Commercial Banking, Trust, Investment, Savings, Safe Deposit, and Insurance
AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,200,000.00
Resources, $24,000,000.00

Majestic Electric Radio
TONE SUPREME
SHAWS', *Incorporated*
314 SOUTH TRYON STREET

Southeastern Ice Utilities Corp.
"Certified Coal"
Quality—Service—Appreciation
Office and Yard Phones
300 S. Graham HEM. 210-211
Charlotte, N. C.
P. O. Box 292 Tel. Hemlock 5945, 6913

CHARLES W. CHRISTIAN
Heating and Ventilating
Engineer and Contractor

Pennsylvania

READING

The Famous
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Eighteen Years on the Square
The Home
Is the Only Competitor
545-547 PENN STREET
Also Annex—537 PENN STREET

DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

John Newbery's "Juvenile Library" Corner of St. Paul's Churchyard. (Reproduced from "A Bookseller of the Last Century," by Charles Welsh. Published by Griffith, Farran, Okeden & Welsh.)

Who: JOHN NEWBERY.

Where: England.

When: Eighteenth century.

Why famous: The first maker of books for children. We know that he was born in a village of Berkshire, but little more do we know of him until the year 1745, when he went up to London and entered the world of business. In the semi-circular St. Paul's churchyard, which skirted the cathedral precincts, where London publishers and booksellers then delighted to congregate, Newbery opened his little shop. A quaint place it must have been, chiefly tiny, square-paned window, like that enchanting toy shop window which is now preserved in the basement of the London Museum. It seems that at first Newbery sold patent medicines and that in time he combined with that task the oddly different one of the publication of books for children.

Before the middle of the eighteenth century, there had been precious few books which brought any joy whatever to children; they being expected to enjoy the same books which interested their elders, but which quite likely did nothing more than puzzle or depress them. We imagine John Newbery to have been a friend of children, who thus set about to supply a lack in their lives. For one day he published his first book for children, called "The Little Pretty Pocket Book." It was a gay affair in a Dutch paper binding, flowered and gilded. Newbery called his wares "pretty gilt toys for boys and girls," but soon he realized the need to make the books more durable, to have the printing larger and clearer, and to add suitable illustrations. Some of his books were actually hand-colored by children themselves. Until, for the youthful, the world was quite another place to that dull and dour one, filled only with the "improving" books of their elders or with the rather silly, sometimes tiresome nursery-rhymes. Oliver Goldsmith wrote some of the juveniles which his friend, Newbery, published, though he did not sign his name to them. The famous "Goody Two Shoes," which Newbery brought out first in 1765, is often attributed to Goldsmith.

A Word a Day

Government

How many of us realize, when we refer to the Government as "the ship of state" and to one who governs as "the helmsman, the steerer of the ship," that we are carrying along a figure of speech which adheres strictly to the original meaning of the word?

The Greek κυβερνᾶν (kubernan), the root of our word, meant "to steer"; the word, however, was taken over by the Latin as *gubernare*, "to steer, pilot"—hence, "to direct, rule, govern."

"Government," therefore, is the art of skillfully guiding the ship of state through storms of opposition and past the reefs and shoals of poor business and intrigue.

Stoutly resist the growing tendency to neglect the first n in gov'-ern-ment. The word is accented on the first syllable; sound *o* as *u* in *up*, first *e* as in maker, second as in *end*.

"The Government is making every effort to insure a continuation of good business."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

What is jeopardizing public confidence in aviation in the United States?—*Editorial Page*	20
What fabrics and floor coverings are most suitable for decorating in the early American style? — *Interior Decoration and Antiques Page*	20
At what school have the pupils filmed their own movies?—*Educational Page*	20
In whose hands is the ultimate control of British naval policy?—*News Section*	20
What well known children's story, often attributed to Oliver Goldsmith, was first published by John Newbery?—*One Minute Biography*	20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

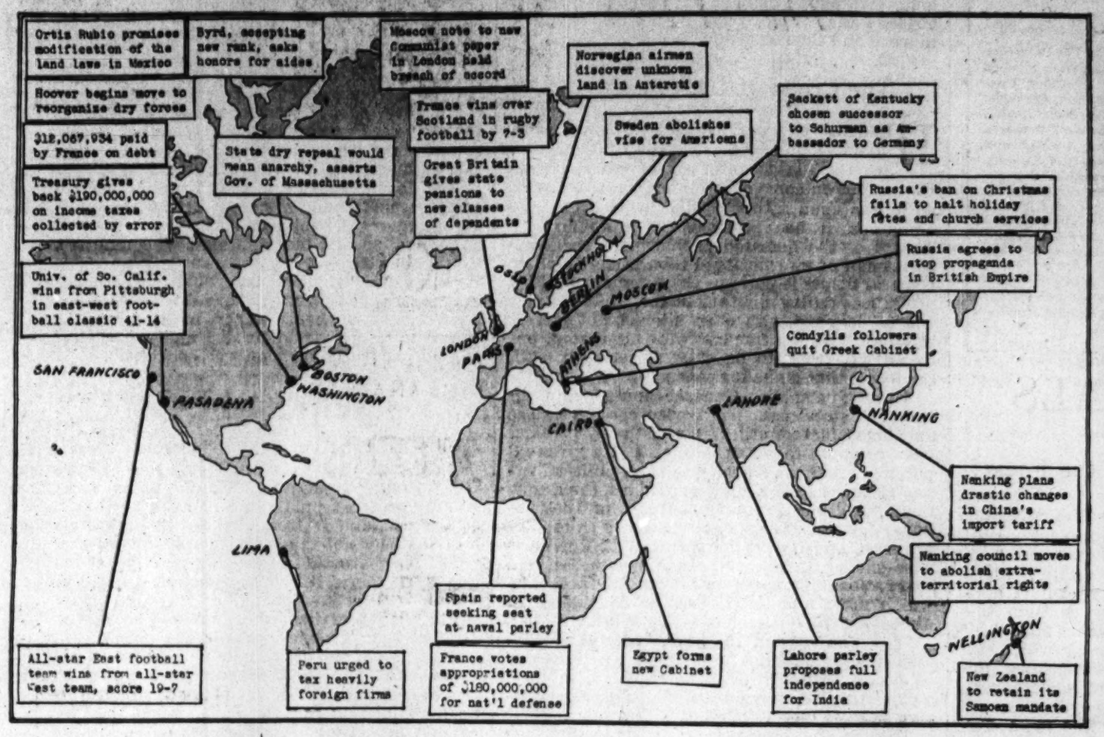
Brevities

New York Times: Friends of Mexico's new President, who has just been elected by 1,500,000 votes against 12,000 votes, are said to be demanding a recount. They insist there is something wrong in an opposition candidate's getting any votes at all.

Arkansas Gazette: The average man is even more helpless in inspecting a new radio set than in inspecting a new automobile. The radio has no tires to kick.

Life: You'll find that you can get into a breakfast nook easier if you'll go past it and then back in, just as if you were parking an auto.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Ortiz Rubio promises modification of the land laws in Mexico
Byrd, accepting new rank, asks honors for aides
Moscow note to new Communist paper in London held breach of accord
Norwegian airmen discover unknown land in Antarctic
Hoover begins move to reorganize dry forces
France wins over Scotland in rugby football by 7-3
Beckett of Kentucky chosen successor to Schurman as ambassador to Germany
$12,067,934 paid by France on debt
State dry repeal would mean anarchy, asserts Gov. of Massachusetts
Sweden abolishes vise for Americans
Great Britain gives state pensions to new classes of dependents
Russia's ban on Christmas fails to halt holiday rites and church services
Treasury gives back $190,000,000 on income taxes collected by error
Russia agrees to stop propaganda in British Empire
Univ. of So. Calif. wins from Pittsburgh in east-west football classic 41-14
Condylis followers quit Greek Cabinet
Nanking plans drastic changes in China's import tariff
Nanking council moves to abolish extra-territorial rights
All-star East football team wins from all-star West team, score 19-7
Peru urged to tax heavily foreign firms
France votes appropriations of $180,000,000 for nat'l defense
Spain reported seeking seat at naval parley
Egypt forms new Cabinet
Lahore parley proposes full independence for India
New Zealand to retain its Samoan mandate
SAN FRANCISCO
PASADENA
BOSTON
WASHINGTON
LIMA
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
MOSCOW
OSLO
ATHENS
CAIRO
LAHORE
NANKING
WELLINGTON

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Love Casteth Out Fear

Calgary, Alta.

KATHRYN was reared on a huge wheat ranch in southern Alberta. Her companions and playmates were the animals about the place and she loved them all.

One day her mother looked from the window and saw the baby girl "playing house" on the ground underneath a large horse! The dolls and small pieces of furniture were all placed to her liking and she was having a happy time in her unique playhouse.

The horse seemed to sense the need for quietness, so not one of the huge hoofs was lifted even for a moment.

The mother forbore to call to the child, lest she might startle one or both and cause a catastrophe, so the play went on to a finish, when the little one crawled from her playhouse unharmed, radiating her usual complete love for her equine friend.

In Lighter Vein

She Beat It for 10 Minutes

A young bride had not come out very well in her first encounter with the cookery book and gas stove. She ran to the telephone and called up her mother.

"Mother," she sobbed, "I can't understand it. The recipe says clearly: 'Bring to boil on brisk fire, stirring for two minutes. Then beat it for 10 minutes' . . . and when I came back again it was burned to a cinder!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Bulletin, Sydney

Teacher: "You must bring an excuse from your mother next time you are late."

Micky: "Please, will Dad do? Mum says he's chock-full of 'em."

The Parting Retort

A clergyman was preaching a long sermon from the text, "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting."

After his congregation listened for about an hour, some began to get weary and go out. Others followed.

Another person started, whereupon the parson stopped his sermon and remarked: "That's right, gentlemen; as fast as you are weighed, pass out."—*Montreal Star.*

Unopened?

"Why are you so anxious to steam open that letter? You have worked with it for over an hour!"

"Because, it's from Helen. You see, I want to return it unopened!"

Masterpieces

"I saw some genuine homespun things at Jones's house last night."

"How interesting! What were they?"

"Spider webs."—*Answers.*

A Quotation for Today

THERE never was a right endeavor but it succeeded. Patience and patience and we shall win at last . . . Never mind the ridicule, never mind the defeat! Up again, old heart, there is victory yet for all justice.—EMERSON

Odds and Ends

Weight of Woods

Results from more than 130,000 tests made by the United States Forest Service show that hickory is the heaviest wood grown in this country, and the lightest when green was found to be western red cedar.

The Serpentine

Authorities have recently allowed mixed bathing in the Serpentine, an artificial body of water in Hyde Park, London. It was formed by order of Queen Caroline, wife of George II, and was previously restricted to bathing for men and boys.

Financial Calls

The five telephone exchanges serving the heart of New York City's financial section handled a total of 2,107,000 calls on the first day of the recent stock market upheaval—an increase of more than 57 per cent over a normal day's traffic.

Modern Communication

One of the oldest cities in the world, Canton, China, has been recently equipped with the most modern telephone system in the Far East, which includes the dial type of telephone.

EARLY OCCUPATIONS

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

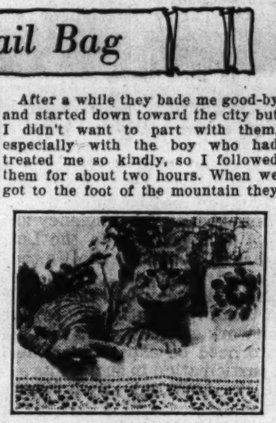
Tacubaya, D. F., Mexico

Dear Buzzy and Sponge:

I am a Mexican cat and was born on a ranch on the slopes of the big volcano Popocatepetl, which means "smoking mountain." My kittyhood was spent among big trees, mountains, and rivers. My friends were the little Indian boys with whom I used to play a great deal. I was happy up there; the only thing that sometimes disturbed my happiness was when some hunter's dogs tried to chase me. This usually happened when I was wandering a little too far away from home, but I always succeeded in outrunning them as I knew perfectly well the many paths that led toward my master's house.

At sunset one day when I returned home I found that I had new masters; my old ones had moved and left me behind. From that moment my happiness ended, at least for a time. My new masters either didn't like me or didn't want to feed me. They were always chasing me out. I think this happened because when they came to the house I was not around and undoubtedly they mistook me for an intruder. After a while I made up my mind to leave the ranch and went on walking through the mountains. I suffered very much and almost starved. One day, bright and sunny, I met some boys who were camping out there. They treated me fine and gave me some food. One of them in particular was very nice to me. He caressed me all the time and I surely felt happy again.

After a while they bade me good-by and started down toward the city but I didn't want to part with them, especially with the boy who had treated me so kindly, so I followed them for about two hours. When we got to the foot of the mountain they



Ganymede

surely were surprised to see me. They discussed what they should do. Presently a decision was reached and the nice boy who no doubt appreciated my sacrifice in walking so far, took me in his arms and after patting me in a friendly way, put me into a bag and all of us resumed our journey. So I had a new master already.

Now I live in Tacubaya, a suburb of Mexico City and am very, very happy. My name is Ganymede. At first I didn't like it much, I tell you frankly, but since I have learned that Ganymede is the name of the largest satellite of Jupiter, the biggest of the planets, I am content with it. My master is an amateur astronomer and I think that is why he selected this name for me.

One Sunday morning he asked me to get ready because he was going to take my picture. Oh, I never was so pleased! I wanted to appear all spick and span, so I licked and licked my fur till my master grew impatient. He fixed a cushion on the table and placed me upon it and a vase beside me. At his signal I looked into the lens of his camera; this picture was the result. Don't you think it fine?

Please give my love to Snubs.

Ganymede.

Boulder, Colorado

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Monitor very much, especially Snubs and Waddles. I have no pets now but I used to have a dog named Snubs. He was the very image of the Monitor Snubs. I would like to have Mrs. Topsy Cat and her mistress write to me, and a letter from any girl of my age (14) would be appreciated. I will answer all letters I receive. I attend the Christian Science Sunday School here.

Boulder, situated at the foot of the mountains, is an hour's ride from Denver. It has a population of about 15,000. It is a beautiful sight to see the snow-covered mountains and Boulder Creek in winter time. The State University is located here. It has a very beautiful campus.

Hoping to begin correspondence soon with somebody, I close with Christmas greetings. Alice M.

Cherokee, Iowa

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I enjoy reading the Monitor and I read the Children's and Young Folks' pages to my small sister. She likes the Mail Bag as much as I do.

Could you tell me where that canal is? Is it in the Americas? I don't believe I know where it is, if it is. It certainly is a large canal to have so many locks in it.

My sister and I both like Snubs, and the Adventures of Waddles. I like the Home Forum, Sports, and Interior Decoration pages too. We would like to hear from anyone from anywhere, including Canada and foreign countries.

I am 18 and my sister Mary Ellen is 7. I should especially like to hear from girls in Russia, France, Spain and Italy.

Do we have to send our letters to you each time, or can we send them direct to our correspondents if we know the address? Is it all right to enclose stamps as I am going to? They are easier to send.

Best wishes to you and all the Mail Bag enthusiasts. Whilma S.

[The canal is the Gotha Canal in Sweden, Whilma. Send only the first letters to us. After that write direct to your correspondents.—Ed.]

Attleboro Falls, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I have often wanted to write to the Mail Bag and at last I have decided to do so. I think the Monitor is the best paper I have ever read and I like the Children's and Young Folks' pages, the Sundial and the Mail Bag the best of all.

I have a black cat named King Tut but we just call him Tut. In the summer when it is very hot he takes a bath in the brook near our house. The only time he comes into the house is when he is hungry, and when he is fed he goes out again. I have a dog called Betty and she doesn't like to have a bath. Now, isn't that funny?

I am 14 years old and my favorite hobbies are reading and dancing. I would like to correspond with a girl in Egypt or Asia, or perhaps some girl in the United States would like to write to me. I will answer any letters. Barbara M.

Seattle, Washington

Dear Editor:

I want to add my bit of appreciation for the Monitor and for the friends I have made through the Mail Bag.

Seattle is a very large city for its age. It is also a very beautiful city. There are many large parks and bathing beaches, both salt and fresh water. There are many large buildings, including the University of Washington. The second largest locks in the world are in Seattle—the Government Locks. In my next letter I will tell about these locks, as they are very interesting.

I should like to hear from anyone my own age (17). I am interested in all sports, also in kindergarten.

Jean T.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag and I hope to see it printed. It would be so nice to have some pen friends.

I live in Chicago and am 13 years old and am in the eighth grade. Our school building was erected a few years ago and is very beautiful. We have some tall buildings, some being 60 to 70 stories in height. We have several beautiful stores down town where we do our shopping. Our Field Museum and Art Institute are just wonderful. We live in the suburbs of Chicago.

It would make me happy if some pen friends would tell me of their homes and cities in Europe and America and other continents. I shall be very pleased to answer them.

Helen D.

Camberley, Surrey, England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, though I have often intended to write. I am 26 years old and I should like to write to any girl of any age who is willing to write to me.

The home of the Penn family is not far distant from my home, and in the olden days, Dick Turpin, and his equally famous horse, Bess, ranged around the surrounding countryside. The main road from London to the coast, flung like a white ribbon across the moors, was originally an old bridle path.

I am a great animal lover, especially of horses and dogs, and am interested in music, books, and pictures. Many of the articles in the Home Forum I cut out and paste into a book for future reference, and all the poems are copied down in my anthology. To those who are unable to travel, the Mail Bag opens up a wide vista of interesting countries, people, and things. A glimpse at its contents and you find yourself in sunny California or gazing down at busy New York. I should like to correspond with somebody in South Africa, but I should be glad to get letters from girls in any part of the world. With best wishes to the Mail Bag, Dorothy E.

Look for a Mail Bag on the Daily Features Page each Saturday

The following would like to receive letters:

Lelia S. (12), Spencerport, N. Y.—From foreign countries.
Catherine G. (12), Winnipeg, Canada.
Mabel R. (13), New Rochelle, N. Y.—Especially from Hawaii.
Josephine C. (14), Benton, Ill.
Mary R. (15), Palmyra, N. J.
Betty A. (15), Amsterdam, N. Y.
Wanda W. (16), Hollywood, Calif.—Studying French.
Evelyn C. (16), Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

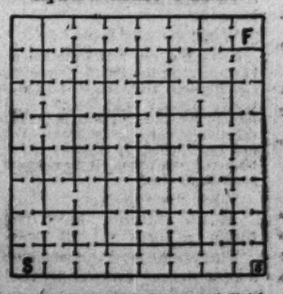
Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Square Maze Puzzle



Start in Lower Left Corner and Finish in Upper Right Corner, Following the Shortest Route.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Maxim Puzzle:
Birds of a feather flock together.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor
Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Air Safety: What Are the Facts?

THE most precious achievement of American commercial aviation—its record of almost unparalleled safety—is today being jeopardized by the mystery and uncertainty which are permitted to surround every aircraft accident of major importance. The collision this week of two motion picture airplanes adds itself to the five recent tragedies of the air which still stand out in public thought, blemishing the good name of aeronautics and undermining public confidence in the airplane as a secure and practical means of travel. The facts concerning these mishaps—facts which would do much to dissipate the unfounded fears which enforced ignorance invariably arouses—are known to very few, even on the inside of the industry, if indeed to any. The public is kept in the dark.

The result of the situation is that the most unfavorable construction and the most damaging publicity accompanies every crash, and because the true explanation is not forthcoming from a responsible source there is no opportunity to place the responsibility and to correct misapprehensions. Consequently, public opinion must rest its judgment upon vagaries and hearsay.

The corrective is obviously accurate information made available as promptly as possible by an authoritative board of investigation, much in the same manner as railroad and maritime accidents are officially investigated and their causes reported. It is matter of public welfare that such inquiries should be made in the field of aeronautics. They would, we believe, be welcomed by the industry itself, because aviation has far more to fear from rumors and ignorance than it can ever have from disinterested truth.

It is essential that these investigations should be made by a body which has both the authority and the competence to conduct its inquiries. What body is better equipped to perform this task than the Division of Aeronautics of the Department of Commerce which already makes an examination into all aerial mishaps and whose facilities for this work are well developed? The hitch in the present arrangement is that their reports on specific accidents and specific causes are not made public. Every available source of information should be open to its examiners. They should undoubtedly be invested with authority to subpœna witnesses, and their findings should be made public as quickly as thorough investigation will permit.

The six airplane tragedies of recent months and the obscurity and doubt which has shrouded them give some indication of the necessity for these investigations:

1. On March 17 a tri-motored passenger plane was wrecked at Newark, resulting in fourteen fatalities. The pilot, arrested and charged with manslaughter, was later freed. Conflicting rumors were rife, running between the extremes of the plane being too heavily laden to the pilot simply having used poor judgment.

What are the facts?

2. On July 1 a transatlantic pilot crashed at Westbury, L. I., with three fatalities. Rumors and divergent opinions again dominated the accounts of the mishap. A district attorney charged the pilot with intoxication, but this evidence was not presented at the coroner's inquest, and the whole thing petered out with justice to no one.

What are the facts?

3. On September 3 an air passenger liner fell near the Arizona-New Mexico line, with eight fatalities. Lost on the 3rd, it was finally discovered on the 9th. Conflicting reasons as to the causes were issued from various sources even before the plane was found. At least three investigations were started, but no adequate explanation ever reached the general public.

What are the facts?

4. On November 20 an airplane dropped onto the roof of a New York skyscraper. There were two fatalities, and the one man who escaped claimed that he saved himself by jumping with a parachute. Statements from others who were present at the scene indicated a different story. It was claimed, for example, that the two men who hired the plane had deliberately planned a parachute jump into Central Park, and that the plane was thrown off balance by an unexpected leap.

What are the facts?

5. On November 27 a four-motored thirty-passenger transport plane damaged the roofs of several houses and crashed into the side of another near Roosevelt Field, L. I. The event itself received blazing publicity, but the causes were largely ignored. It was reported that one motor was missing at the takeoff and that another motor on the same side of the wing later went bad. It was also claimed that the pilot, the plane nearing an open field, could have maneuvered a landing with all the motors stopped.

What are the facts?

6. On January 2 two motion picture airplanes collided head-on over the Pacific Ocean near Santa Monica, Calif., causing ten fatalities. Of all the late mishaps, this seems most obviously to be the result of hazardous, if not reckless, flying, and therefore is the least significant in the perspective of commercial safety. Yet even this conclusion is not established. It is guessed that the sun might have bothered the pilots. It is guessed this and it is guessed something else!

What are the facts?

In no instance have they been adequately forthcoming.

The public and the aviation industry alike need a responsible answer to the question, What are the facts? If aeronautical science is to profit at all by these sad experiences; if corrective measures are to be speedily developed; if public opinion is to have confidence in the airplane as a common carrier, the facts should be known.

We believe that aviation will lend its support and its co-operation to any reliable official body charged with the responsibility of investigation and report. Such investigation would, before long, give public opinion the same faith in the airplane that it now has in the subway, the railroad and the steamship.

The Creed of General Smuts

HIMSELF in a sense a product of war, Gen. Jan C. Smuts appears in the United States and Canada as an envoy of peace. It was the curious outcome of the Boer War that, based as it was upon rather sordid propositions and ambitions, it has produced from among the leaders of the defeated people more than one statesman of international reputation. Of these General Smuts is perhaps the foremost, and his utterances during his tour in the United States will be scanned with deep interest not merely by those who are familiar with his record, but by all who wish to be enlisted seriously with the forces that make for peace.

Although a soldier, General Smuts is no militarist. A statesman, he is wise enough to see that many factors other than distinctly political ones combine to make for peace. He gives all possible credit and power to such political organizations as the League of Nations, the Hague Court, and the Permanent Court of International Justice; and to such compacts as that of Locarno, and the Pacific agreement. But he is wise enough to see that trade, commerce, and international business relations are activities which more and more must be considered in discussing the question of peace or war.

"I see no reason," he says, "why commerce and industry may not be the most potent causes of peace, while large international combines, well controlled, may not be provocative of knitting peoples closer together."

This is the utterance of a man who has observed widely and thought deeply.

Already in every nation, and particularly in the United States, the irresistible tendency toward mass production of goods in great quantities and mass distribution by means of chains or combines of stores engaged in the same line of trade is becoming apparent. As this tendency becomes more effective it will result in the extension of the activities and the influence of great manufacturers and great distributors far beyond the borders of the countries in which they are established. There will be an ever-increasing commercial, industrial, or even capitalistic, if you like the phrase, international interest which will make for peace. For a time the international extension of manufacturing may be checked here and there by the impositions of tariffs. This effort to stifle trade will at once be met, as it is being met now, by the establishment of branch factories largely owned by the manufacturer whose trade is hampered by tariffs, and who, therefore, puts his own works back of the protection afforded by such tariffs. The establishment of such business enterprises in Europe owned by American capital, or on the Continent owned by British capital, or in England backed by continental capital, can only make for a wider determination to maintain peace. Business pioneers who have carried their activities outside the borders of their own countries are not going to take a chance on their surviving a war in which both their original country and the country of their adoption may be plunged.

General Smuts scans this tendency and finds it powerful. A firm believer in the League of Nations, he has not come to the United States to urge that country to participate in the affairs of the League. Like many of the most ardent advocates of that organization, he believes that it is doing its work efficiently and well, and that nothing more need be expected of the United States than participation in such of its activities as appeal to the American mind. Nevertheless he holds to the opinion, and is here for the purpose of expressing it, that the more widespread and numerous the organizations which make for the abolition of war and the maintenance of peace, the more general the public understanding of what organizations of that sort may accomplish, and the more thoroughly the United States in particular shall be convinced of their worth, the more certain will be the end of war as a governmental activity.

Nobody, not even opponents of the League, can question the very moderate estimate which he puts upon its activities in his recent speech in Ottawa. "It has," he says, "systematized meetings for discussion, and that is the greatest step forward that could be taken, for once people get around a table to discuss things the war atmosphere disappears at once. Europe is being lifted out of its old mentality where each nation sat in its own den, brooding over its own trouble, and preparing its own plans. Thus a bond is being built up that will become so powerful that nothing can break it to permit war."

Not even the most narrow nationalist can question the force and truthfulness of this statement.

The Overwork of Parliament

SOONER or later the British Parliament will be compelled, it would seem, to find some method of relieving the extraordinary and increasing pressure of business under which it labors. The recent all-night sitting of the House of Commons shows that the time is ripe for suggestions such as that brought forward by F. W. Jowett, Labor member for East Bradford.

Mr. Jowett's plan is that all bills should be dealt with as the less important measures are handled today. Every legislative proposal, whether of vital significance or not, would have its fortunes largely decided by a small special committee, to which each party would contribute a number of M. P.'s proportionate to its strength in the House, the House itself only rejecting or accepting the bills brought before it. Putting an end to the discussing of important measures in committee of the whole House would obviously result in a great saving of time.

The need for some such suggestion is made evident by the fact that Parliament is compelled each year to pass a large number of acts, against difficulties in the administration of which it has not the leisure to provide otherwise than by a supplementary mass of legislation by Orders in Council, rules, or regulations. To this procedure there are two chief objections. The ordinary citizen cannot make himself acquainted with this plethora of supplementary legislation, and often, though it may be concocted by departmental officials, it is placed above the jurisdiction of the courts, which is flatly against the tradition of the British Constitution. Some method, then, is necessary for restoring Parliament's effective control over legislation.

Whether Mr. Jowett's plan is a satisfactory solution of the problem is not yet clear. Democratic government depends on the people having the chance to approve or disapprove their representatives' attitude on the chief measures considered during their period of office. One danger of the Jowett scheme is that it might lead to the House becoming a mere ratifying assembly, accepting or rejecting bills according to the recommendation of the appropriate committee. Thus, since the only members really responsible for any particular measure would be the members of the committee that had examined it, the constituents of every other member of the House in effect would be disfranchised so far as that particular question was concerned.

Protecting the Parks

APPARENTLY, for a city to build up a beautiful park system is one thing, and to keep it intact is another. There are so many worthy projects, public and private, needing a site. Park land is free. Usually it is choicely located. Why not take just this little corner of park land here this year—and next year that one over there? So the argument runs, and unless there is stalwart and alert sentiment for the protection of the parks, there will be eventually just that much less park left.

Chicago offers a threefold illustration of invasion of park land. Within the last year its trio of major parks has been opened to extraneous buildings. In Jackson Park, site of the Chicago World's Fair of 1893, a private institution has received one of the most beautiful spots on the city's entire lake front. In Washington Park an armory has been built. Land in Lincoln Park has been made available for the erection of a large historical museum.

But Chicago also witnesses in a more striking way to the value of park protection. Its magnificent down-town lake front park is a triumph of resistance to intrusion. Long ago it would have been cluttered up with nondescript buildings had not private citizens said no. Montgomery Ward's name is still cherished because of what he did to save Grant Park. Recently other property owners fronting the park have gone into court upon a similar errand. The protection of the past only partially serves the present. Every fresh generation has to defend itself from plausible encroachment.

Let's Buy Literacy, Pfd.

HOLDERS of funds for reinvestment at the end of the year have an opportunity to buy a new preferred "stock" at par with every prospect for high dividends. This offering was explained by the secretary-treasurer of the National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy, Dr. Rufus W. Weaver, in a recent statement from the United States Department of the Interior. Only $10,000 is needed for immediate expenses of organization and operation, he said, and the total "issue" would be between $100,000 and $250,000. That is the estimated price of a much-needed program to promote adult education.

The advisory committee, at its session in Washington recently, recognized that illiteracy is a national problem. Because no governmental funds for this promotional work are available, the project awaits investors in "literacy preferred." That such a national campaign should be left dependent upon private donation reminds one of the way in which adult education programs often have been overlooked by state legislatures.

In Texas, for example, the superintendent in a report pointed out the Legislature's repeated refusal to provide for a division of adult education, and said:

> The percentage of illiterates in the State in 1920 was 8.3, which indicated a gain of 1.6 per cent in ten years. I fear that the federal census of 1930 will not show a decided gain in this respect.

His complaint is typical of that often heard in states where adult education lags. While responsibility for training adults rests primarily with the states, it is encouraging that a department of the National Government has recognized its opportunity to help. Every state can afford to buy heavily in "literacy preferred" and hold it as a permanent investment, regardless of the decennial census. Congress, too, could take enough "stock" to promote nation-wide interest in this concern. Dividends for all would be payable daily in terms of citizenship.

Editorial Notes

The hearings between the State of Massachusetts and billboard interests, held before a special master appointed by the Supreme Court, took 115 days, during which about 3,000,000 words were spoken, nearly 1000 pages of evidence were typed and 235 witnesses gave testimony. If all this brings about an adequate control of billboards along state highways, there are not a few who would agree that the result has been worth the effort.

The $5,000,000 memorial to Benjamin Franklin to be erected in Philadelphia, large as it will be, will be small in comparison to the memorial daily erected all over America in the form of one-cent postage stamps. Offhand, could you have told whose likeness is on the one-cent stamp? And whose is on the two-cent?

Three of the oldest piano manufacturers in England, merging their interests to meet foreign competition, announce a revival of popular interest in pianos. Radio gives much, but it doesn't give what one gets from an hour of improvisation on the piano at twilight.

The Ford Motor Company announces it will spend $30,000,000 in the United States alone in 1930 for plant equipment and improvement. The upkeep on a car apparently doesn't rest wholly upon the individual driver.

The most popular automobile accessory just now—new number plates.

Angel Alley

JUST where Angel Alley in Winter Park may be, my all-too-casual strolls about that little bit of literary New England, set down in Florida, have not shown me. But in it there seems to be a press, and from that press come forth now and then vest-pocket booklets of poetry which challenge attention and compel admiration. The mind flowers early in tropical climes, they say, and perhaps early flowering of poetic spirit and expression among the students of Rollins College should not cause surprise. And yet when the "Professor of Books," Edwin O. Grover, wrote on the title page of a little volume of sonnets that the author, "Miss Stella Weston, is a senior at Rollins," I turned again to some of the sonnets which had impressed me with a certainty of touch and maturity of expression. If there seems to be a slight echo of the Spoon River Anthology, it is an echo from which all trace of the bitterness of Masters is eliminated, while there is retained a more genial humor and a quite equal keenness of observation.

For example, how shrewd is the social philosophy of this study of a careless and happy domesticity:

THE DISORDERLY HOUSEWIFE

Her house was cluttered with the thousand things
That other houses tidily denied,
And so its visitors were numerous
And quick to criticize when safe outside.
It harbored a great quantity of dust
And a perpetually disordered look,
While in each corner deep in disarray,
Reposed an ancient pipe or open book.

Remembering the heaps of this or that
Strewn casually across the careless floor,
Her neighbors marveled at the sure delight
With which her husband entered in his door.

"Daguerreotypes," the editor calls the portraits pictured in this little pamphlet, but the term does them scant justice. They have the sharpness, the suggestiveness of etchings. Not a line is superfluous, and the epigrammatic style is rigidly maintained. For example, note how the last line, the last word even, punctures the pretensions of the village bookworm:

THE BOOKWORM

He was the bookworm of the musty town.
The people treasured up his every mood
And inventoried with a civic pride
His library of wealth and magnitude.
His books were all of ponderous estate,
And most were tooled in gilt and leather bound,
While often Plato or Euripides
Lay open on his knees . . . with folks around.

And he was celebrated through the hills,
Authority on every race and age,
Until the day a little child had asked
The reason that he never turned a page.

Again, there is the picture of the self-satisfied little town fed in its provincial isolation by the editor who chronicles the gossip of its streets to the exclusion of tidings of the greater world without. Miss Weston may not have been a journalist, but that she has sharply studied the mentality of some of the rural practitioners of that profession this sonnet convincingly shows:

THE EDITOR

He edited the weekly Clarion
With flourishes replacing solid facts,
And finding style could outsubstantiate
The loudest truth, he suddenly grew lax.
He sacrificed the national reports
For local tales that emphasized the town,
And lacking means of just comparison,
The village grew obese with self-renown.

And when outsiders would attempt to learn
The cause of its decay, it stood aloof
Proclaiming its importance to the world,
And flaunting forth the Clarion for proof.

The editor of this booklet does not overstate the case when he says that "Miss Weston has reproduced with keen insight and rare poetic skill a group of portraits from a little town." For myself, I can recall no instance of such worthy work, put forth so modestly by so young a poet.

W. J. A.

Clemenceau

GEORGES CLEMENCEAU was one of the makers of the Treaty of Versailles. Woodrow Wilson was another. David Lloyd George was a third. These three men held vastly different views, and the result was a compromise which is a compound of so-called realism and so-called idealism. It is this attempted adjustment of opposing general ideas that makes the document which is written partly in the old terms and partly in the new.

Until not long ago Clemenceau refused to comment on his share in the peacemaking. Stung by certain criticisms of Marshal Foch, as expressed in conversations recorded by Raymond Recouly, he did, however, more recently promise to explain his attitude; and a book with this end in view will, it is understood, shortly be published posthumously. But in the meantime he set down his philosophy in two large volumes entitled, "In the Evening of My Thought," issued by Houghton Mifflin Company. His approach to actual events is indirect. He discusses things in the abstract. But nevertheless, in throwing light on his mentality, he does more to render the treaty understandable than all the memoirs and commentaries that have been penned.

* * *

France's great statesman, possessed of a vitality and force that won for him the admiration of the whole world, revealed himself in this work as a materialist of the old-fashioned school. His speculations on the immense problems which have puzzled humanity are already outmoded. But it is not with this aspect of his thought that we would deal. It is with his skepticism—which indeed sprang from his materialism—as to the possibility, within an appreciable space of time, of establishing an era of peace among men.

He asserts that "natural laws" decree a "struggle for existence" which man cannot alter. Everything, he says, is in conflict. Fighting may continue only in a rhythm of alternate intensity and relaxation—but continue it will. Armed peace is only another form of war. The institution of the League—"the peace parliament," as he mockingly calls it—at Geneva, no whit changes the unavowed cupidities, the combinations of opposed interests, or the hypocritical discussions under which they are disguised. The exhaustion of war imposes peace; and the ineffectiveness of peace foments war. The emotions evoked by war are more active and romantic than the bookish ideology that expects universal peace among races which so far have agreed on nothing except mutual slaughter.

* * *

Now it is well not to ignore statements that have been widely disseminated. They come with some force from one of the world's leaders in the last year of the war and the period of peacemaking; and they represent a certain cynical body of thought that still persists. They are a challenge which calls for a plain reply. A reply is easy. Because men have not always been enlightened, is no reason whatever why they should always remain in darkness. The assumption that no progress can be made is contrary to all experience. The facts which prove that there is a marked change of attitude today are abundant and convincing to anyone who takes the trouble to trace the manifestations of the universal reaction against war during the last decade. More has been accomplished in that decade than in the centuries that preceded it.

It is thus that revolutions in thinking often occur. Every great advance in history has been swift. Doubtless the way has long been prepared, but the transformation is surprising in its suddenness. In Richelieu's day there were many skeptics who used language similar to that of Clemenceau. "Abolish the duel!" they cried. "But men of honor have always fought. It is the one gentlemanly way of wiping out insults and redressing wrongs and punishing the swashbuckling bully." Yet the duel as an institution has disappeared.

War, which was an institution, is now deinstitutionalized and is branded as a crime against humanity. Nothing can reverse the deliberate judgment of all nations; and the belief in war as an ordinary and legitimate condition is completely routed.

S. H.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

GREAT preparations had been made here to welcome the young world flier, Baron König, who arrived at Bremen recently and started at noon on his flight to Berlin. Unhappily his faithful machine failed him on account of fog and he was forced to land and continue the journey by automobile. The Tempelhof Airdrome where he was to be received with many honors was crowded, but the crowds waited in vain, and at Kroll's Establishment in the evening, which was the scene of a people's fête, again disappointment prevailed. Dancing and expectancy were kept up till early morning, and just as people were thinking of going home Baron König arrived, and the greetings were all the more hearty for the delay. After his parents' embrace he was hoisted onto the shoulders of his friends and compelled to submit to being crowned with a huge laurel wreath—in overcoat just as he was—while the bands played and his admirers shouted vociferously. Then from the gayly decorated rostrum the young airman delivered a brief address in the pleasant, natural manner that characterizes him. He stressed the deep meaning of his flight, which was that nobody is more suited to unite the nations than the flier, and these words were enthusiastically cheered.

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The historical little city of Esch[illegible], situated between Göttingen and Frankfurt, dating back, it is said, to Charlemagne, is famous among other things for its annual series of "Meister Concerts," for each of which a noted artist is engaged. Quite recently Prof. Willy Burmester was to have played, but was hindered at the last moment, and the expectant audience was obviously disappointed when a youthful feminine substitute came upon the platform. Being unknown, not a hand was raised to welcome her, for Germans are critical listeners and are not to be cajoled merely by a charming face and a pretty frock. Viola Mitchell, nothing daunted, began the Charconne by Vitali and had not played many bars when the audience became aware that no unworthy substitute for the famous violinist was before them, and when the piece was concluded the young American was overwhelmed with applause, which continued throughout the evening. The management, moreover, has begged her to be the soloist at another "Meister" concert.

* * *

A pupil of the Belgian virtuoso, Ysaye, Miss Mitchell, is on a concert tour through Germany, playing at Dresden, Leipzig, Frankfurt, and other large musical centers, everywhere with the same phenomenal success. Her recital at Berlin recently in the Beethoven Hall was an outstanding event, public and critics being alike enthusiastic. She interpreted Brahms, Mendelssohn, Novacek, Bloch, Kreisler, with a perfection of technic and depth of feeling that, as one prominent critic says, place her already in the very first row of violinists. Miss Mitchell hails from Pittsburgh, and her native city may be justly proud of her.

* * *

Germany has been busily endeavoring for some time to become independent of Holland, France and Italy as regards the importation of flowers. Perhaps in no country do flowers play such an important part in everyday life as in Germany. The Berlin florists' windows are proverbial all the world over, and the flower markets, open or closed, present a wealth of beauty. Flowers are given on every possible occasion here, on the arrival or departure of friends from a distance, on visits of ceremony and on family festivals; the florist's trade is, in fact, a lucrative one. It has long occurred to the growers on a large scale that it would be far more advantageous to raise flowers for home use and thus avoid the duties and the delay caused by importation. The erecting of the forcing houses took long, but they are now frequently to be seen on the outskirts of Berlin and their number is being constantly increased. In two of these houses alone, which are supplied with every modern improvement, are 42,000 rose trees which yield annually some 220,000 choice blossoms. Other houses make a specialty of carnations, lilies and orchids, and all growers have learned the secret of producing their beautiful wares during the winter months, so that at Christmas, for instance, flowers are as plentiful as in summer, though naturally a little more expensive.

* * *

The Luft Hansa's winter flying schedule is now in full operation. Fourteen important routes are covered with a total length of about 7200 miles, whereas the schedule of last winter only covered from 4000 to 5000 miles. There will be for the first time a daylight service from Berlin to London via Amsterdam, and from Berlin to Paris via Hanover, Cologne and Brussels. The flying time from Berlin to London is six and a half hours, and from Berlin to Paris the same. The new winter schedule will remain in force until the end of next February. The airplanes being all comfortably heated, there is no falling off in passengers thus far on account of anticipated cold.

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The city of Leipzig, famed for its fairs, its books, its music and its furs, has now another claim to renown. It possesses the highest smokestack in Germany; this has just been completed by the Leipzig Electric Works and reaches an altitude of 518 1-3 feet. Other high smokestacks in Germany are in Bitterfeld, 475 feet, and in Bochum, 462 3-5 feet. Leipzig's new acquisition is thus only about thirty-seven feet lower than the Washington Monument.

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The ancient Romans understood the art of heating their homes better than many people at the present day, if a report from Frankfurt may be credited, and there is no reason to doubt it. With the advent of winter the excavations at the ancient Roman military camp near Saalburg have been suspended, but they have disclosed already very much that is interesting. Thus a building some fifty-five by seventy-five feet, containing sixteen rooms, has been uncovered, most of the rooms having obviously been heated by the hypocaust system. Hot air was conveyed from a furnace through earthenware pipes into the rooms and through the walls. One room contained washbowls, and it is believed that the building was the official dwelling of the Roman commander. A large number of flat tiles were also found, bearing the stamp of the Twenty-second Legion, and what is of special interest to that district, they were baked in Nied, near Frankfurt-Höchst.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

"Globe"-Trot at Home

THERE'S a small battered globe standing here on our desk. We cherish it. We can sit right here and go globe-trotting. Give the globe a twirl and you're in France—in Paris, sitting in front of the Café de la Paix, watching the world stroll by. Another twirl, and you're back on a little tramp steamer coming in with the dawn at Ponta Delgada—back in the Azores, soaking up the sunrise, watching the queer pink and yellow houses plastered against the lush green of the island. Twirl again, and you're sailing from Marseilles in the gloaming, with pier lights and city lights and coast lights blinking farewell across the blue-black Mediterranean. Globe-trotting, with a pint-size globe. Better get you one.—*American Boy and Youth's Companion.*